NO RECOVERY WITHOUT MONETARY REFORM

Social Justice

PRODUCE FOR USE AT A FAIR PROFIT

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British Make Allies of Soviet and Turk When League of Nations Sanctions Fail

By Mark Meechan

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Republican and Democratic members of the House Ways and Means Committee came to the parting of the roads over the proposed tax on the surplus earnings of industry. Politics had a lot to do with the disagreement.

At this date the Republican members of the committee promise to submit a minority plan which will call for a special excise tax on imported farm products, among other features.

That has in it something besides politics. It is rather surprising to hear a serious proposal made that considerable revenue might be raised by taxing agricultural imports. It brings to mind the oft repeated statements that have been made, from time to time, that crop curtailment and agricultural imports under the New Deal are decidedly contradictory.

Of course, reciprocal tariff agreements could not be worked out without sacrificing the interests of some of our citizens. Evidently the farmer was called upon to make most of the sacrifices.

The Republican minority would be rendering a real service to the nation if, in submitting their report, they would bring out into the light of day complete figures, showing the full amount of farm products imported during the years when we were paying the farmers not to produce.

We may expect, however, that the majority of the Republicans on the Committee will be satisfied to embarrass the New Deal as much as possible, currying the approval of those who believe that President Roosevelt's proposal to tax the surplus funds of industrial corporations was really intended to be a persecution of big business.

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The nation must have been more than ordinarily shocked by the recent revelations before the LaFollette subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor.

It is almost impossible to believe that large industrial concerns are arming themselves against their employees.

Should it be shown to be a fact, however, the present moribund session of Congress should not be permitted to adjourn before drastic legislation is passed, outlawing such barbarian practices.

Leaders of business and industry are customarily looked up to by their fellow citizens. From the birth of the nation they have been considered among the national leaders of thought and civic affairs.

Events of the past few years have tended at times seriously to shake the public confidence in business leadership. Whether they like it or not, our industrial and financial leaders are on the defensive in the eyes of many thinking people.

In the face of the evidently growing problem of unemployment and its attendant sharp suffering and anxiety to millions of people, our industrial leaders, if anyone, should keep cool heads.

EDITORIAL

ONWARD TO VICTORY!

NOT SINCE the founders of this nation met in their Colonial conclaves, to formulate a Declaration of Independence from oppression and tyranny, have the common people of America had so hopeful a prospect as the new liberation from political and financial thralldom which inspired the earnest, consecrated and determined men who came together for the conference of your state supervisors at Royal Oak a week ago.

Through its newly perfected scheme of organization, reaching into every district and every state, the National Union for Social Justice now sets forth, not only to drive the money changers from the temple of America, but to preserve Christianity from communism, and democracy from bureaucratic dictatorship.

Acting under the articles of incorporation, the incorporators announced the election of a National Board of Trustees into whose hands is committed the expansion and progress of the National Union. So designated are the following:

Chairman of the Board, B. F. Stephenson, realtor and executive, Detroit, Michigan.

National Secretary, Sylvester McMahan, attorney, Cleveland, Ohio.

John J. Bramer, executive, New York City.

Miles Hayes, executive, Boston, Massachusetts.

Edward Quinn, attorney, Kenosha, Wisconsin.

General Counsel, H. Ralph Burton, attorney, Washington, D. C.

General Manager, Felix A. Kummer, executive, Detroit, Mich.

Father Charles E. Coughlin will remain as president and treasurer of the National Union.

The central office and its mailing address shall remain at Royal Oak, Michigan, but a commodious annex accommodating national and state offices will be opened within the month under direction of the national board of trustees.

In 20,000 units of the National Union throughout America, our members are assembling for an assault upon the money changers' servants who occupy seats as representatives of the people in Congress.

That battle must go on until victory is ours. Meanwhile, pernicious election laws in many states can be compared to barbed wire entanglements which impede our progress. The party machinery of Democrat and Republican, which occupies every strategic point on the battlefront of America, can be likened to the lethal gas attack made against our people, as the sham battle wages furiously for the protection of financial privilege and the perpetuation of want in the midst of plenty. To circumvent and overcome these powerful parties is no easy task.

Like Napoleon who waded through rivers of blood at Marengo, at Jena, at Austerlitz, at Moscow, the political machine of exploitation may count its victories over the National Union in 1936, or even in 1938. But in 1940 we dare to prophesy there will come a Waterloo, followed by a broken sword and an exile to the Elba island of the past, where the Napoleons of politics will have no satisfaction other than to dream of their tyrannical powers which will have been shattered—provided the members of the National Union will stand foursquare, not for today, not for tomorrow, but for all time if Democracy and Christianity are to endure.

Madison Priest Under Fire for Social Justice Views

Madison, Wis. (By special correspondent to SOCIAL JUSTICE)—Declaring that he would "rather go to China" than submit to a group of business men, lawyers and doctors who complained about him to his ecclesiastical superiors, the Rev. Father Patrick Dowd, in a recent sermon at Blessed Sacrament church, reasserted his confident belief in the principles of social justice.

Father Dowd explained to his congregation that the objectors had become disgruntled because he preached Father Charles E. Coughlin's gospel of social justice from the pulpit at Blessed Sacrament church.

Does Not Fear Truth

"These men do not want to hear the truth, that's the trouble with them," Father Dowd declared. "I am responsible to my provincial in New York and to the archbishop in Milwaukee. If they should find that I am not teaching our religion properly, or that I am preaching untrue doctrines, then they can

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Backs Arming of Dardanelles

Upstart Anthony Eden, Fashion Plate Diplomat, Creates Mess; U. S. Free of It

League of Nations sanctions against Italy have flatly failed, primarily because the United States would not become a party to the iniquitous scheme.

Because sanctions were ineffective, Great Britain sought other means to cut off Italy's oil from the Black Sea. Britain, to accomplish this, morally supported Turkey in refortifying the Dardanelles.

When news of this "deal" reached Germany, with its ominous imputations against world peace, Hitler moved to reoccupy the Rhineland. If the Lausanne pact was no good, neither was Locarno; Hitler logic was sound.

Anthony Eden, beau brummel and upstart politician, who refused to listen to the counsel of the older heads in the British government, is—more than any other man—responsible for the diplomatic impasse.

Washington, D. C.—(By a staff correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE)—The biggest international news of the week is not in the newspapers. Rather, it is there but concealed beneath characteristic diplomatic confusion and misrepresentation. Against the clear cut, baldly frank facts set forth at the head of this dispatch, let us check on this "news".

Dispatches report another failure of the League of Nations, and the "surprise" reoccupation by Turkey of the Dardanelles. The latter, generally, is reported to be a violation of the Lausanne treaty "equally as serious as Germany's violation of Locarno".

These facts are true, except that the release of the information on Turkey's action is reported as concurrent with the fact, whereas it was taken long ago. The real news is that Hitler did not reoccupy the Rhineland until *after* Turkey, with the encouragement and assistance of Great Britain, had undertaken to rearm the Dardanelles.

The Turkish reoccupation of strategic positions in the demilitarized zones around the Dardanelles is reported in the news dispatches as having begun at dawn on April 17th.

Old Entente Dedivivus!

Turkey's action is part of a complete scheme of alliances, which Britain's busy Anthony Eden has helped to bring about, backing up the oil sanctions against Italy. In this line-up Turkey was to remilitarize the straits to stop oil to Italy, with the full approval of the soviet government. Germany, informed of this realignment of the old entente

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Hopes for Concord Fade as Wily Diplomats Spar

Divergence of British and French Interests Sunder League Unity; Jockey for Advantage

By Justin Soval

Washington, D. C. — The more closely one watches the trend of diplomacy, as it unveils itself in European dispatches, the more one is convinced that the League of Nations is heading for an ultimate breakdown.

Almost daily does it become more evident that this idealistic union of nations for collective security has become a thin veil behind which the two strongest European powers have been working toward their own nationalistic ends.

For France, up until recently, it has been a check against the rising power and ambitions of Nazi Germany.

For Britain, it has been an extension of the British Foreign Secretary's staff, maintaining the troubled empire against insurrection and invasion.

National Interests Diverge

It served well enough as long as the nationalistic interests of the two "big brother" nations were satisfactorily secured. Within the last two years or so, however, the very heart of both British and French diplomatic objectives has been jeopardized.

Nationalistic dictates have drawn the two "big brothers" farther and farther apart. The growing divergence of British and French aims and needs is the sharp threat which may rend the League of Nations asunder.

In the face of the greatest crisis which European nations and the world have ever faced, the one instrumentality which was designed to maintain peace is crumbling to its final fall. A serious clash of French and British dilpomatic aims is the death stroke which will lay the League among the forlorn relics of history.

As a result, the world has almost completely lost the hope that a solution to the world's mortal ills will emerge from the conferences at Geneva.

Gives Mussolini Time

Most sorely afflicted by the indecision of the League of Nations is Emperor Haile Selassie. He complains bitterly that the League is indulging in "preliminaries" while his armies are borne down to defeat and his nation is being overrun by the legions of Mussolini.

He knows very well that, if peace is not forced soon between Italy and Ethiopia, the Italians will have completed their work of invasion, and that Mussolini will have gained the overpowering advantage of a clearcut victory before any hoped-for peace conference can be called. He knows that the League's delay has played into the hands of Il Duce.

Of course, the Italian drive to the shores of Lake Tana, and the subsequent occupation of its shores, will stiffen the British demands for further sanctions. Britain will also utilize whatever threat remains in the League of Nations to force an early peace and an evacuation of the Lake Tana territory.

Mussolini, however, has played his game with extreme care and has timed his maneuvers by the clock of European developments. He depends on a growing breach between England and France to delay action of the League until he has completed and solidified his African objectives. He knows that increasing absorption in their own affairs will lead both France and England to take a lenient attitude toward his true aim—the moral effect of a decisive victory on the masses of Italy and the consequent entrenchment of the Fascist order.

Balancing the Powers

A new disappointment to those who hope for peace at any price was the cool reception given by English diplomats to the French plan, which was offered as a counter-proposal to Hitler's recent peace plan.

The great difficulty with all proposals so far made public is that each nation wants an alliance of the rest of Europe to agree to its selfish advantage. The French plan threw conciliation to the winds when it was accompanied by expressed doubts as to the sincerity of Germany in carrying out treaties.

At a surface glance it appears that there is little hope of Franco-German accord so long as France holds the uncompromising attitude that the Locarno Pact embodied the purest of intent and summed up the entirety of international virtue.

Jockey for Advantage

England, of course, still holds the position of strategic advantage. Except for the Italian threat to her sacred commercial interests at the headwaters of the Blue Nile, she is not immediately involved in the most crucial aspects of the international impasse. She can still, as always, play France against Germany and Germany against France; at the same time she will use her advantageous position to play both against Italy, in so far as she can, to protect her commercial and provincial interests in Africa.

The world will have to continue to wait while the two most powerful and the two most audacious nations of Europe jockey for advantage.

Writer Blames "Human Nature" for War Spirit

You and I, together with others of our fellow citizens, were responsible for our country's participation in the World war, is the insinuation of George Malcolm Stratton in his book "International Delusions."

Investigations of munitions operations and international banking methods, this author feels, are a waste of time. They are among the "romantic conceptions" of the causes of war and actually have no bearing, he asserts. He blames the individual for persisting in the delusions that our purposes are noble and worth fighting for, that the enemy is the aggressor and we fight only in defense, or, in fact, that any war in which we engage is a "righteous war".

He does not say who fosters these ideas in the public mind and ignores the fact that it is highly profitable to the munitions makers and international bankers for such illusions to be nursed in the thoughts of the nation.

THE WEEK IN THE WORLD

Mexico

Mexico City, Mexico—The recent exile of General Plutarco Elias Calles, former president of Mexico, and four of his aides, holds the spotlight. Exiled with Calles were Luis L. Leon, former minister of industry and commerce and also minister of agriculture, Luis N. Morones, leader of the Regional Confederation of Labor and former minister of industry and commerce; General Rafael Melchor Ortega, former governor of the state of Guanajuato; and General Jose Maria Tapia, former chief of the presidential headquarters staff.

Calles dominated Mexico and ruled with the iron hand of a dictator for 11 years, from 1924, when he was elected president, until the beginning of 1935, when he was superseded by General Cardenas. Calles assailed Cardenas, stating:

"Cardenas has gone into a field of which he knows nothing. This field is Socialism and Communism. There is a complete state of anarchy in Mexico at present; there are hundreds of strikes and the country is being swept with chaos. The principle cause of Morone's exile was because he heads the C. R. O. M. [Confederacion Revolutionario Obrero Mexicano. This Labor Party, with over 500,000 organized members, is opposed to communism.] I do not believe the government can destroy the C. R. O. M., but it is trying to do it. The desire of the government, whatever declarations it may make to the contrary, is to socialize the machinery of production, disregarding the private property rights that guarantee our institutions, and to establish a collective system in agriculture similar to the Russian system. We repudiate communism, as we consider it not adaptable to our country and because the Mexican people refuse to accept it."

Despite the fact that Calles took a major part in framing the present constitution which incorporated provisions against religion and education and fostered the new order taking a positive and ruthless stand against the Mexican Roman Catholic episcopate, the fact remains that he now has been shuttled off the political scene. He has done his part. Moscow is no longer in need of his services and lest he show his characteristic intolerance in meeting opposition, they banish him.

The reaction to this pronounced trend toward radicalism in Mexico is reflected in capital investments. Agitation and unrest, coupled with excessive strikes, not only has curtailed the further investment of foreign capital in Mexico, but has practically crippled industry there. Standard Oil Company of New Jersey had to close down its crude oil producing properties in Mexico.

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England

London, England—A new high of 10,630,000 employed was reached during March. American newspapers on March 31 and April 1 carried stories relating to a surplus of fourteen million in the British treasury. Some papers described the amount in dollars and others had it in pounds. Impressive enough, either way. . . . Let us look behind the curtain of present day British "prosperity." When an intensive recruiting campaign was recently undertaken in every part of the United Kingdom, the military authorities had to reject as physically unfit two out of every three applicants for the army. Coincidental to this disclosure, the appalling truth about the slow starvation of the English working people is described in a book by Sir John Boyd Orr. According to this scientist the lowest income group in Britain, numbering 4½ million persons, spends per head less than four shillings (or $1 a week) on food. Another group, estimated at 9 millions, spends less than six shillings (or $1.50 per man per week) for food, and a third group, also estimated at 9 millions, spends only $2 per person per week on food. In other words, a total of 22,500,000 Britishers are underfed and living in semi-starvation. . . . Yet this is the same nation that can build a palatial ship like the newly-launched "Queen Mary," and spend billions of pounds for royalty, for battleships, for armaments.

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Canada

Ottawa, Canada — The aftermath of Alberta's recent default on a $3-million bond maturity—the first Canadian province ever to welsh on its debt—was a hectic and dramatic finale in the world's first social credit legislature. The shortest session on record, only nine weeks in all, passed 102 bills out of the 114 introduced. The cause of social credit was not materially advanced, although the legislature did pass a bill empowering the provincial government to ask Ottawa for a charter for a provincially controlled and directed bank. . . . Another bill created codes of fair competition, fair working conditions and business practices, patterned after the now defunct NRA in the United States.

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France

Paris, France—The announcement that M. Faure Dujarrie, a government architect, and M. Lossier, an engineer, have worked out a plan for a new Eiffel tower a mile and a quarter high figures prominently among the projects submitted for the 1937 Paris Exposition. The proposed site of the new tower would be on the flying ground of Issy, west of Paris. There would be circular platforms one-third and two-thirds of the way up and another at the top, each covered by a corrugated, conical roof, so that three enormous mushrooms, placed one on top of the other, would describe the appearance of the new structure. It is claimed by M. Lossier that inasmuch as the proposed tower would attract hundreds of thousands of visitors, it would be a commercial proposition, having motor roads within the tower proper for the winter sports and sanatoria on the platforms and observation stations at the top. However, in view of the enormity of the project, which would require 600,000 tons of steel, 1,200,000 tons of cement, 4,000,000 tons of wood and an army of 50,000 workmen, the general opinion is that, if plans do materialize, the present Eiffel tower will not be superseded by the time the exposition rolls around. . . . Elaborate emergency arrangements have been perfected for the preservation of the main windows of Chartres and Bourges cathedrals in the event of future war. At Chartres, 400 volunteers will be trained to take down, pack and remove the priceless windows.

Illinois Politicians Using Social Justice to Get Votes

County Ticket Claims National Union Support; Green Paper Is Exposed

The harm done to the people's interests and to the cause of the National Union for Social Justice by overzealous friends of the movement who go beyond their authorization, or by local politicians seeking to use the National Union for their own ends, was well illustrated in the recent Illinois primary campaign.

In spite of the widest publicity given to the National Union's policy of endorsing only candidates for Congress, some unauthorized persons circulated in large volume throughout Chicago and the state a green sheet carrying the implied endorsement of the National Union for five Republican candidates for office, including ex-Governor Len Small. This erroneous endorsement was given further publicity by the United Press service throughout Illinois and neighboring states.

Error Widely Circulated

Although Father Coughlin repudiated this false green sheet in his Sunday broadcast and the United Press service sent out a correction, the truth was unable to overtake the speedier error until the National Union had been made the target of widespread and vigorous attack.

Said the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, basing a leading editorial upon the false information:

> "The indorsement is utterly defenseless. It deserves the rebuke of an avalanche of adverse votes. . . . If this is the sort of political activity in which Father Coughlin's organization is to engage, the country cannot find it out too soon."

The Post-Dispatch, always a vigorous crusader, made a gracious retraction of its error, and it is to be hoped that as many readers found the modest editorial disavowal as were startled by the critical "leader." But they never do. What is more, the Post-Dispatch was able in its editorial of retraction to point out another abuse "by the National Union," equally as bad as the Chicago green sheet. This time it was the endorsement of county officials in St. Clair county, ostensibly by an "executive committee of the National Union for Social Justice for the Twenty-second Illinois district."

Not in Local Politics

Again, whether committed by over-zealous friends of the National Union, or by political tricksters seeking to "use" the National Union, the disservice to the cause is the same.

In many cases, no doubt, local candidates are personally in full accord with the principles of Social Justice, but this fact does not justify their bid for endorsement, since the National Union is not in local politics.

It is not in the national presidential campaign.

The sole activity undertaken by the National Union is the endorsation of congressional candidates committed to driving out the money changers.

Since this same confusion will probably be repeated from one end of the nation to the other—either by the incautious zeal of friends of the National Union, or by the designing enemies of our movement—the Post-Dispatch's second editorial is quoted at some length:

> "Since the announced endorsement of Len Small was noted and criticised in our editorial on his candidacy for governor, the Post-Dispatch is glad to take this means of giving the same publicity to the disclaimer. The point of the editorial, however, still stands, namely, that Len Small's record disqualifies him for public office. The National Union for Social Justice acts wisely when it disavows such a candidate.
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> "Meanwhile, it is in point to note that yesterday the executive committee of the National Union for Social Justice for the Twenty-second Illinois district — or persons representing themselves as qualified to speak for that committee—announced its endorsement not only of two candidates for Congress, but of candidates for auditor of St. Clair county and the St. Clair county board of review in the primary. We do not presume to say whether these endorsements are valid, but if they are, the support of candidates for the latter two purely local offices does not square with the statement that the organization is interested only in candidates for Congress.
>
> "It would seem to be evident that the National Union for Social Justice will need to exercise considerable care in the matter of endorsing candidates if it wants to prevent public misunderstanding about this phase of its political activity."

SOCIAL JUSTICE itself could not say it better than the Post-Dispatch has done in this last paragraph. By every voice it has—Father Coughlin's personal announcement over the radio, by letter to officers and organizers of the National Union, and through the columns of this official newspaper—the Central Office again and again has emphatically reiterated that only those endorsements of Congressional candidates are official which have been approved.

Because of the early primary, Father Coughlin authorized approval of the endorsement of Willis A. Overholser of Mundelein, Republican candidate for United States Senator.

Today's issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE carries the approval of the endorsations of 15 Ohio candidates.

No other endorsations have been approved at this time.

British Enlist Turkish Aid When League Sanctions Fail

Continued from Page 1

powers, with its attendant possibilities for war, had no alternative but to reassert sovereignty over her own territory.

There appears to have been some confusion in announcing the accomplished fact of this Turkish occupation to the world. On April 11th (Turkish engineers were then on the move) Turkey notified the Lausanne treaty powers of the country's intention of reclaiming full sovereignty over the straits. She also asked the League of Nations to put this matter on the League agenda for May. Turkey was widely praised in the world press for thus seeking to "negotiate before acting".

Instanbul on Friday, April 17th, said troops were to move into the Dardanelles zones at dawn pursuant to "a decision reached at a night session of the Turkish cabinet", presided over by President Kemal Ataturk, and attended by Marshal Fevzi Pasha, chief of the army general staff.

London Denies News

Informed of the occupation, London officials said that the "report is so absurd that it is unnecessary to contradict it". At a late hour Saturday night, the Turkish embassy in London claimed not to have heard about the reported occupation.

From Moscow dispatches of the following day reported the soviet government "in complete accord" with the Turkish desire to regain sovereignty of the straits, and an official note from Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff so notified the Turkish ambassador on Thursday!

Turkey, traditional foe of Russia for generations, is now acting in full accord with the soviet's understandings with Great Britain and France!

Long-memoried international observers recall that as long ago as last November, Turkey, among other European powers, pledged her aid to Great Britain "in case of an attack by Italy". Obviously, this week's reputed occupation of the Dardanelles has been under way this entire time. The old prewar entente now includes Turkey and the Balkan powers. Roumania, Greece and Yugoslavia are counted upon to follow Great Britain and France.

League Admits Failure

When Japan and United States refused to join Great Britain in her sanctions against Italy, the League of Nations and the World Court were doomed to impotence and the old diplomatic game of lining up alliances was resorted to in earnest.

The National Union for Social Justice points with pride to the record of its fight to keep America out of the World Court and this insidious international pastime of playing the British game.

Editor's Note: The book of Father Coughlin's discourses for the year, soon to be published at Royal Oak, will amply bear out this firm position.

The League of Nations—erected by the victors in a commercial war, upon the impossible peace terms of Versailles—on Monday of this week officially announced its failure "to stop the Italo-Ethiopian war".

By a coincidence, too striking to be left entirely to chance, the League Committee of Thirteen—on the same day that Turkey announced her occupation of the Dardanelles—agreed *informally* to report to the League Council its failure to stop Italy. Thus was reopened the way for further sanctions. The powers were ready!

Geneva dispatches report that a "tentative agreement was reached by Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, and Joseph Paul-Boncour, the French League delegate, *in a talk before the Committee of Thirteen met. Their talk furnished the key for the committee's action*".

Priest Defends Social Justice

Continued from Page 1

take such action as they see fit, but I'm not going to submit to a bunch of stuffed shirts in my congregation, who try to bring pressure on me through my superiors.

"I have studied for 20 years to become a priest. I have been given a position by the Catholic church. It is my duty to discover the truth and preach it as I find it."

Father Dowd, who is a vigorous supporter of Father Coughlin, sees no hope in the present political parties for extricating the nation from the economic morass into which it has sunk. "Father Coughlin's National Union for Social Justice can provide the only means for ousting 'political shysters' from power, and electing men dedicated to real social justice," Father Dowd said.

Counsels the La Follettes

In replying to a letter from Gov. Philip F. La Follette, in which the executive asked clergymen of the state for their views on better ways of handling relief, Father Dowd advised that the governor, Senator Robert M. La Follette, the governor's brother, and President Roosevelt, as well as other leaders in public office, "go down to Detroit and sit at the feet of the bishop and his radio priest and take a course in the fundamentals of the Christian doctrine of Justice and Right".

In his letter to the governor, Father Dowd wrote:

> "My dear governor, if the lessons of history have any meaning whatsoever, and if human nature is really what we have reason to believe it is, I am forced to the conviction that the exploitation of the mass of humanity can progress to the saturation point. After that anything can happen. The warfare for civil rights in England, the French revolution, and the upheaval in downtrodden Russia cannot be put away with a few sophistries.
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> "As far as I have been able to find out, there is only one authentic source of Christian doctrine in regard to social justice. That source is our Holy Father Pope Pius XI. In this country there seems to be but one place from which that doctrine now emanates, at least, in an effective way, and that is from the Most Rev. Bishop of the city of Detroit, Michael James Gallagher, D.D., and the good priest he has put on the air to broadcast this Christian doctrine to the multitudes of the United States.
>
> "It seems to me that if your brother, the senator, and yourself, and President Roosevelt, and Alfred E. Smith, and James Farley, and John J. Raskob, and John J. O'Connor, and Senator Borah, and the governors of all the other 47 states, really are sincere in the desire to accomplish something worth while for the people of the United States, you ought to organize a class and go down to Detroit, Mich. . . . If you don't do something along this line, and you are not too old, I believe that right now there is overwhelming evidence to tell us, that you will live to see the day when you will wish that you had."

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A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

REV. CHAS. E. COUGHLIN
Editor-in-Chief

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THE PRESIDENT AND JOBLESS YOUTH

SPINELESS, half-hearted and, at best, altogether superficial in its promise of not more than surface-treatment for mere symptoms: so sounded the answer of President Roosevelt, over the air on April 13, to the challenging demand of American youth to know what the administration proposes to do about the dearth of jobs.

The president would multiply jobs. But whence the money, the life-blood of business, is to be drawn for their creation, compensation or continuance, he failed utterly to make clear, beyond some echoes from the grave of NRA.

Youth asked for bread, and he gave them a stone, a gravestone—not only for food but, as he says, to "cushion," though not to cure, the depression.

Scant Joy for the Jobless

Recognizing that youth has "walked the streets looking for jobs that never turned up," with lamentable consequences in physical hardship and shattered morale, the president holds out "a definite prospect of a practical, down-to-earth solution." But he warns youth to accept no proposal "unless it is framed in terms of what you face and what you desire."

In those words, he adroitly suggests a justification of his intent to substitute, for genuine long-range reform, an illusory promise of immediate relief, and to discuss only effects and external symptoms, like jobs and unemployment, rather than face the necessity of exploring and exposing the deeper causes of the depression.

Instead of a forthright and courageous attack on obvious fundamentals—on the monetary cause of the plight of youth—the president recommends more experimentation and "social pioneering."

As population expands, the numbers needing work must increase. But with technological progress, with brains and scientific genius applied to production, machines will continue to displace more and more men. The president, however, rightly declines to accept, as a fatal consequence, the chronic condition of an army of the unemployed. Hence, to multiply jobs available for youth, he would first eliminate competitors under 18 and over 65 years of age. And then, by reducing the number of hours for each worker per week, split the aggregate of the world's work into jobs enough to go round.

He adds a faint suggestion about stabilizing employment on an annual basis and the payment of a minimum wage.

Why Any Jobless at All?

So far, so good. All of these proposals, in themselves, merit commendation. But left to themselves, they scratch only the surface of things. Deeper, but not undiscoverable, reasons abound why there should rarely be any unemployment at all.

With our unrivalled natural resources, with forest, field and mine bursting with raw materials that the bounty of the Creator has supplied in superabundance, with factories and the scientific apparatus of mass-production already prepared to transform nature's munificence into utilities sorely needed by the consuming masses of mankind—why should the whole beneficent process be periodically arrested? Why, in the midst of such plenty ever abounding, should half the human race hang perpetually on the verge of starvation?

We miss the accents of conviction and high resolve in the president's grudging concession:

"We readily admit that a greater purchasing power, far more widely distributed, will mean the consumption of more goods .... and the production of those goods will mean more employment .... To work in unity toward this end constitutes one form of attack."

These principles he seems reluctantly to "admit." He does not militantly assert them, nor do his words convey the slightest intimation of a resolute purpose to pursue any such "form of attack." Yet anything less than this attack on the financial front means that the sham-battle, the tilting with shadows, will still go on uninterrupted, with youth still jobless and joyless in the bread-line of "social pioneering."

Cut Out the Cause

The destruction of half of the world's stock of purchasing power was precisely what precipitated the world-depression.

The president himself avows that, in the prosperity years of 1928 and 1929, production and profits increased, while jobs and wages for the factory-worker everywhere declined.

Throughout the "roaring twenties," the farmer, too, was deflated and robbed of purchasing power by the deliberate destruction of his banks, by forced foreclosures on his loans, and by the currency price of gold which the international bankers so stacked against him that foreign buyers of grain and meat could get more for their money anywhere else in the world than they could from the farmer in the United States.

In 1927, at the instigation of Sir Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England, the Federal Reserve Banks lowered the rediscount rate and, by using as reserves, not only all our previously sterilized stock of post-war gold, but chiefly vast quantities of rediscounted speculative paper, built up an inverted pyramid of credit-money inflation, and promoted the prodigious boom of 1928 and 1929, until at last they deliberately punctured the bubble, denied all extension of industrial loans, destroyed at a stroke half the purchasing power of both employers and employees, forced the universal decline of prices that constitutes a depression, compelled factories everywhere to shut down, to throw millions out of employment, and thus created and sustained that stagnation of business, that creeping paralysis of all enterprise that leaves our jobless American youth today the all-too-interested but defenseless victims of the halcyon hopes held out in every delusive Communistic panacea.

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HOW GOVERNMENTS FALL WITH THE FRANC

TO CATCH the international banker really red-handed in his favorite pastime of making and unmaking governments, and of dominating the destinies of nations, watch history repeat itself during the next month or two in France.

In defiance of the treaties of Versailles and Locarno, Hitler has re-occupied the Rhineland, with Britain's connivance and diplomatic support. Hence the present radical government in France finds itself impotent to do aught else, by way of reprisals, but indulge in violent gestures and vociferation. Nevertheless, at the coming national elections, now only a few weeks away, the present government of France will infallibly be swept from power on a rising tide of unreasoning popular resentment over the national humiliation inseparable from this failure to resist Herr Hitler's coup d'état.

The incoming government—as a more furiously emphatic, though still merely blatant and blustering, rebuke to Der Fuehrer—will represent the most subversive and communistic Left, with the notorious radical, M. Léon Blum, very probably at its head.

In his militant inaugural, M. Blum must proclaim the immediate Communist intent to confiscate and destroy the privately owned Bank of France. But before M. Blum can demolish the banks, the bankers will demolish M. Blum.

Here is how they will work that little game: all the world knows, of course, the jealous and fanatical concern of the Frenchman for the gold-value and the domestic purchasing power of the franc. Today he is hoarding and hiding some 40 billion paper francs, stabilized for the moment at about 6 cents and a fraction apiece. Now, even innocently to incur the blame for depreciating this franc, would mean the inevitable wreck of any government overnight.

To cast just such blame on the Communist government of M. Blum, the Bank of France will start the technical process of selling French francs in all the markets of the world; down will toboggan the price of the franc; the more francs are offered for sale, the lower the price will drop—from six cents to five, to four, to three.

When the French masses realize that the value of their money has been cut in two, nothing can repress the eruption of national riots, and upon the hapless government of M. Blum will be wreaked the responsibility for having demoralized the currency and destroyed half the nation's wealth.

Industry Can Afford a Living Wage

Enormous Profits Show Leaders Are Well Able to Pay Every Worker $2,000 a Year

By the Labor Editor

THE right to a living wage is inherent. Man as a creature of God Almighty has a right to that portion of the wealth God has given all His creatures to satisfy his economic needs—not his wants.

In the present industrial crisis, there are large groups of labor absolutely unable to secure a living wage. First of all there are the 11 to 12 million of unemployed who with their families and dependents make up the 20 odd million on the relief rolls. All thought of a living wage is abandoned.

Second there is the vast number of rural laborers, numbering over three million. Some of them are receiving a wage equivalent that keeps body and soul together, but in the great majority of instances they are relegated to abject poverty until that day when farm income will permit of a just and adequate farm wage.

Small Business Destroyed

Reports of the NRA tabulations show an hourly wage as low as 2½ cents, which makes the "poor benighted heathen" of the far east with his reputed 5 cents an hour look prosperous.

Then there are some 300,000 corporations of America, representing small and medium sized business, which, in the throes of economic depression, are scarcely able to maintain their corporate existence. Employing as they do nearly one-half of the industrial workers of the nation, these small businesses are being rapidly driven to the wall with a tremendous loss to labor, not only in reduced wages today but dismissal from employment tomorrow.

A distinguished United States Senator once remarked that he saw no loss to labor in the destruction of small industry.

"The orders merely shift to more successful firms," was his comment.

In the meantime, of course, the Senator loses sight of the fact that new labor is not always required with the booking of new orders. The Senator forgets that frequently the home of the laboring man is sacrificed when the place of employment is shifted. He also ignores the endless days of lost labor spent in tramping the streets looking for a new job.

It is *no wage*, not a living wage, that follows the destruction of small industry.

Profits Justify Wage

On the other hand, there are evident on every hand profits arising from industry that make the ability to pay a living wage as evident as anything under the sun. Take the new corporate reports. In 1932 such organizations as Chrysler, International Harvester, Sears Roebuck, American Smelting and Refining, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Anaconda Copper, and Briggs Manufacturing lost millions of dollars in profits. In each instance these losses are now turned into tremendous profits for the year 1935.

Let us for purposes of comparison view 13 leading industrial corporations from the standpoint of profits:

Corporations	1935 Profits		1935
General Motors	$167,000,000	+	$ 165,000
E. I. du Pont de Nemours	62,000,000	+	26,000,000
Chrysler	34,000,000	—	11,000,000
International Harvester	19,000,000	—	7,500,000
Sears Roebuck	15,000,000	—	2,500,000
American Smelting & Refining	13,700,000	—	4,500,000
Phillips Petroleum	13,400,000	+	775,000
Westinghouse Electric	11,900,000	—	60,000
Pittsburg Plate Glass	11,400,000	—	7,500,000
Anaconda Copper	11,000,000	+	1,600,000
National Steel	11,000,000	—	1,800,000
Briggs Manufacturing	9,250,000	—	5,600,000
Montgomery Ward	9,000,000	+	2,000,000

Certainly these corporations in many instances lost heavily in the depression. But certainly the profits are now mounting high as the prosperity of near monopoly returns. These are the corporations that can pay a living wage and through the distribution of buying power help to make a nation prosperous.

Comparative Rate Good

It is not a question of comparative wages. It is not enough to point with pride to the fact that wages already paid are higher than wages in other lines of activity. The important point to keep in mind is that if there is to be Social Justice in America there must be a living just annual wage as the cornerstone of prosperity on the part of the mass of people industrially employed.

One of the greatest profits ever made by General Motors, for example, was in 1935. Compared with wages paid throughout the years, that corporation may be proud of its record. But the comparison itself is unjust. It has had the opportunity to pay a living and just wage. What it has paid is, of course, higher than other types of industry but the profits over the years indicate the greater opportunity.

The twenty-seventh annual report of that corporation released March 30, 1936, and prepared for the stockholders for their April 28th meeting at Wilmington, Delaware, is a most unusual report. It gives the facts respecting employment and wages over the years. The corporation should be complimented in giving these facts.

15 Years Pay Record

The following table is limited to the last fifteen years of the corporation's record in number of employees, in the payroll for these employees from which the average annual earnings are easily ascertained:

Year	Employees	Payrolls	Per Year
1921	45,965	$ 66,020,481	$1,435
1922	65,345	93,128,433	1,462
1923	91,265	128,250,734	1,520
1924	73,642	110,478,000	1,500
1925	83,278	136,747,178	1,630
1926	129,538	220,918,568	1,705
1927	175,666	302,904,988	1,725
1928	208,981	365,352,304	1,770
1929	233,286	389,517,783	1,670
1930	172,938	279,410,144	1,615
1931	137,586	236,520,474	1,500
1932	116,152	143,255,070	1,235
1933	137,764	171,184,315	1,245
1934	191,157	263,204,225	1,375
1935	211,712	323,030,599	1,525

Were the living annual wage of $2,000 to be given each employee it is evident that this corporation would not have had to employ many thousands who were employed. The seasonal character of the industry, the rush for new models, the heavy springtime sale and the summer slump would all be affected were annual employment on an annual wage basis to supersede the per diem employment or the hourly or piece work of today.

Cost of a Living Wage

But arbitrarily to allocate an annual wage of $2,000 for every man carried over the last fifteen years is simply to ascertain whether a living wage is "practical."

The following table shows the excess cost to the General Motors corporation of such a wage if paid to all employees, instead of the wage they actually received:

Year	Excess Cost in Labor
1921	$ 25,000,000
1922	35,562,000
1923	44,000,000
1924	44,194,000
1925	29,807,000
1926	39,000,000
1927	48,428,000
1928	52,610,000
1929	77,550,000
1930	66,466,000
1931	78,652,000
1932	89,049,000
1933	104,344,000
1934	119,110,000
1935	100,394,000
	$954,168,000

The question arises, could this corporation have paid over the past fifteen years some $954,000,000 additional to the workers? Let it be borne in mind that this is far too large an estimate for the reason as above stated that if the worker were engaged by the year he would produce by the year, thus reducing the number to be employed.

Let us bear in mind also that if such a corporation paid out any $900-million extra to labor its profit tax would be reduced by one-eighth of this amount or in the above case by $120-million.

Profit Still a Billion

So if the living wage were to have been paid over the last fifteen years, it would have cost the corporation at the most $835,000,000.

Now the question arises, could General Motors have withstood the tremendous drain of an extra $835-million? The answer is found in the profit statement.

In these same fifteen years General Motors reports net profits available for distribution to the stockholders of $2,031,044,988.

The payment of a living wage, figured at a generous amount of $2,000 a year, for every employee who worked over the past fifteen years would still leave a net profit after all taxes and available to the stockholders of—$1,196,147,988.

The average earnings a year would have approximated $79,774,532. That seems almost enough on a capital structure of 1,875,366 shares of preferred and 43,500,000 shares of common.

The stockholders have had nothing to complain of in this corporation's history.

Now that profits in the depression year of 1935 amount to $167,226,510—a figure exceeded only in the years 1926-29 of the corporation's history—it is pertinent to inquire whether or not this corporation might not well startle the industrial world by inaugurating a just living and annual wage.

Leaders Can Make Start

Then were du Pont to follow, and Chrysler, International Harvester, Sears Roebuck, Phillips Petroleum, Westinghouse Electric, Pittsburg Plate Glass, Anaconda Copper, and National Steel to follow General Motors and du Pont, there would soon be no industrial unrest in America.

These are the corporations which can pay the wage.

If true industrial leadership is to be held, it may be held economically and practically by those giants of industry whose profits enable them to pay to labor, not a wage predicated upon the hour spent on the machine or bench, not for the piece fabricated, but based upon the value of the work performed.

Certainly the du Ponts, who hold some 26 per cent of General Motors' stock, cannot possibly use the 40-odd million in dividends from that corporation as profits from 1935. The du Ponts show profits of $62-million from E. I. du Pont de Nemours and profits of 40-odd million from General Motors. Their own stock may be widely distributed, but the 40-million in profit they have available from General Motors is a living annual wage for 20,000 families.

Here then is where the wage should start. The buying power distributed among the families of the workers will immediately be effective in the factories of other industries.

Effects Sure to Be Wide

The debts of the worker will be paid. The surplus wage will go for the essentials of life, for better food, for new clothing, for household furnishings, for better homes, for motor cars of course, for education, for recreation.

There is no branch of industry, there is no branch of enterprise that would not reflect and reflect immediately a just and living annual wage in the plants able to pay it.

The industrial picture is not bright. It is clouded with rumblings and grumblings of labor abject and destitute in its idleness, menacing in its repudiation of relief doles, resentful of the inefficiencies of government employment.

Here, at the very top of industry, is the opportunity for an annual wage fixed at a point to cover the essentials of frugal comfort for the laboring man and his family.

In the report of General Motors to the stockholders there is a frank recognition that the management is responsible to the owners of a business. It is likewise true that the owners of that business have a definite responsibility to the employees and to the public at large.

Management has, in the instance of the several corporations, done a particularly brilliant job of making profits. These industries also have favorable records respecting wages, when we compare them with many an inefficient or helpless industrial victim of the depression.

But the fact remains that here is a group of very successful enterprises.

This then is the group that should start the payment of the annual wage.

It should base that minimum wage on the figure that the Department of Labor gives us as the cost of living for a family of five, in Detroit, for a General Motors or Chrysler; in Wilmington for a du Pont; in Pittsburgh for Westinghouse or Chicago for the mail order business.

With that figure of, say $2,000, industry should establish an annual wage in lieu of the daily, the hourly wage or the piece rate.

Were any one corporation to adopt this principle in its dealings with labor the result in favorable publicity alone would offset the investment in wages.

America's Youth

President Bids for Youth's Support of Social Program

Decries Effects of Depression but Laughs Off Proposals for Basic Remedy

ON Monday, April 13th, President Roosevelt addressed the Young Democratic Club of Maryland. His speech was a political bid for the votes of the millions of young people who have become of age since 1929 and will cast their first vote this November.

The president told youth:

"You have felt the rough hand of the depression. You have walked the streets looking for jobs that never turned up. Out of this has come physical hardship and, more serious, the scars of disillusionment. The temper of our youth has become more restless, more critical, more challenging. . . . Flaming youth has become a flaming question."

With playful sarcasm the president then proceeded to belittle all attempts at money reform and to heap opprobrium on the various theories of money control. It sounded like the voice of Barney Baruch for a time while the president heaped scorn on all panaceas but his own. It didn't savor of the speech of the bold warrior who on March 4, 1933, at his inauguration, promised to "drive the money changers from the temple," but has since spent three vacations on board Vincent Astor's yacht the "Nourmahal." This year, with reelection facing him, he hadn't the effrontery to join the Astors again, but took a revamped navy cutter for his vacation.

Decries Want Amid Plenty

In general, the president revealed his plans to solve the economic problems facing the youth of our generation. He decried the Toryism that fattened America for the slaughter of the depression; the "prosperous" years of 1928-29 — when corporate dividends and surpluses were mounting as never before in the world's history, while unemployment was increasing at an astounding rate. He decried want created in the midst of plenty to benefit the privileged few against the starving many. That, the president intimated, must never be allowed to happen again.

The president's social attitude was faultless. He said in effect, "Youth wants an opportunity to make an honest living—a reasonable chance to improve their condition in life as they grow older—a practical assurance against want in their old age, and with it the right to enjoy the finer things of life . . . good health, clean amusement, the arts, and religion."

Avoids Basic Remedy

We heartily agree with the president's plea for a lengthened period of education, and with his plea that industry recognize its social obligation of shortening the work-week while maintaining *at least* the present scale of wages. We concur with his sharp reminder to industry that improvements in manufacturing methods are the property not only of investors, but of the whole race; and that the race, too, must profit from the machine. We agree that individuals should be able to retire at 65, with sufficient means to enjoy a well-earned leisure. The National Union for Social Justice has campaigned for these things since its inception.

But we must remind the president that Youth is aware that these far-sighted benefits to the race cannot, and will not, be awarded to those deserving of them *until* the basic problem of money is solved. We do not propose to be shackled by a financial system that has robbed us of the better things of life, saddled us with an enormous debt, and makes necessary the public support of 28,000,000 people on a pitiful welfare allowance.

"We cannot legislate against greater efficiency nor can we legislate against the use of new tools . . ." said the president. No, Mr. President, but we know that disinterested public control of money is the real cure, and not a "panacea," as you called it.

Senator Borah, at least, has had the courage to condemn banker's control of credit and money as "another form of monopoly," and also to advocate the restoration to Congress of its constitutional right to coin money.

Lippmann Points Fallacy

On the rebound came the waves of criticism from the syndicated writers. Walter Lippmann proclaimed Roosevelt's speech "a will o' the wisp" and went on:

"Surely there is here a very great confusion of mind. Mr. Roosevelt has two objectives. One is to provide more leisure. The other is to provide more wealth. . . . So he has persuaded himself that if he provides more leisure, he will provide more wealth. This in its most perfect form is wishful thinking.

"The president of the United States should not lead his people to think that they can get something for nothing. He should tell them the simple truth that the price of leisure is more work for somebody or a lower standard of life for everybody. . . . To promise them leisure, a higher standard of life and vastly greater educational opportunities, all of these things as a result of less work is not only to defy common sense, but to delude the people."

Haney Also "Calls" Him

And next came Louis Haney, pontificating on the finance page of the Hearst papers, with these comments:

"The president certainly talks as a very young person."

"Youth lacks training and experience—fortunately it doesn't stay young."

"Economic value cannot be measured except in money which has a value of its own."

"No government can long endure which does not balance its budget and pay its way."

The next time President Roosevelt starts to belittle panaceas he had better stay in the realm of facts and not present his own gossamer webs and weavings, as the solution for youth's problems.

WHEN MOSCOW SPEAKS

—Reproduced by permission from "Youth Today."

If you find yourself in an audience listening to a speaker crying, "We Want Peace!", you may not see his prompter. But look into the motives of the speaker. Is he, by any chance, definitely linked up with Stalin's Comintern at Moscow? Avoid the trap of the "Student Walk-out Against War."

Red Hand of Moscow Seen in Student Peace Strikes

As we go to press the last issue of the Young Worker (Communist youth weekly) reports varied success among college and high school students organizing to "strike their classes" Wednesday, April 22, at 11 o'clock.

At least three large midwest universities "forced" the Reds by organizing a faculty-student sponsored peace demonstration and "pulled the punch" of the pink loud-mouthed rah rah boys who would tell the world their woes.

In the "Voice of Youth," April, 1936, John Bracken, president of the Young Democratic Club of the District of Columbia, in an article entitled, "You Dupes and Goats," points out to the deluded youngsters in our midst:

"Stop glorifying the inglorious cause of the Third International. Stop looking to Moscow for your leadership in all your movements.

"The youth of all America would join in a mass plea against war and against American participation in war for the protection of any foreign nation, be it communistic Russia, fascistic Germany or capitalistic Britain.

"The whole youth of America sincerely desires peace. They demand peace, united action for peace, peace arrived at in an American way, under American leadership."

Harold Denny in the New York Times of April 11th reports the evolution of the Young Communist League into a trained military reserve, every member of which, man or woman, will have mastered some specialty useful in war.

He describes the tenth congress of the league which met in the Kremlin, reporting a steadily growing membership of five million picked youths between 15 and 16. After listing a million and a quarter sharpshooters, 28,000 highly trained snipers, 33,000 trained for aerochemical defense, 2 million for labor and defense, several thousand trained pilots, 20,000 parachute jumpers.

Mr. Denny lists as one of the main agenda of this congress the following article of a proposed new constitution:

"Every member of the Komsomol (Young Communist League) shall study military technique, be supremely devoted to the great Socialist fatherland and be ready to give all his strength and, if necessary, his life itself."

Contrast this with:

"We pledge not to support the United States in any war it may conduct," which is the Oxford oath now being taken at some of our colleges.

NATIONAL UNION NEWS

Districts Carry Forward Details of Organization

DURING the last few weeks Congressional district assemblies have been held—and will continue to be held in the near future—for the purpose of completing the business undertaken on April 5th. In some cases district officers are yet to be elected.

Practically in all cases, candidates for Congress are to be endorsed.

Officers in charge of these meetings must abide by the rules already in their possession or else they will endanger the validity of the meetings. Steam-roller tactics are out of tune with democracy. Stubbornness on the part of minorities, however, cannot be tolerated when the majority speaks. While preferences are to be expected on the part of all officers, these preferences must not become such abnormal prejudices that any officer or delegate will entertain the thought that his judgment must prevail over the democratic will of the majority.

District presidents and deputy supervisors are reminded that extreme care must be taken in scrutinizing the credentials of every person attending a meeting.

Repeating the thought expressed recently on the matter of candidates for Congress eligible for endorsation, bear in mind that the present incumbent in Congress whose record has been in harmony with the principles of social justice must be considered eligible, if he is willing to complete the record by pledging to do all in his power to restore to Congress the sole right and power of issuing all the money in the United States. Relative to new candidates for Congressional office, they are obliged to subscribe to the sixteen principles of social justice before they can be considered eligible for endorsation.

As soon as a candidate is endorsed by any Congressional district assembly, let the secretary of the Congressional district mail to this office by registered letter a full account of the meetings at which this candidate was endorsed.

The central office at Royal Oak reserves to itself the right to approve or disapprove of the district assembly's choice.

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Full Minutes of Meetings Needed

Congressional district secretaries do not seem to realize the importance of sending the minutes of the Congressional district meetings into this office as soon as possible after they have been held. Even though nominations and elections of officers were not held at the April 5th meeting, nevertheless, minutes of that meeting should be received by us so that we may complete our records with the information as to what did take place.

Some of the minutes which have been received are inadequate, giving only the barest outline of the procedure. It is of the utmost importance that these minutes go into more detail, reporting each motion made upon the floor, any action taken on it, and its final disposition. They also should contain the names of all nominees for each office, the nominators and those who seconded the nominations, as well as a record of the final vote taken.

In brief, everything which occurs at these meetings should be described in a clear and concise manner and the minutes should be dispatched to this office by registered mail, within twenty-four hours, if possible, after the meeting.

Ohio Candidates Endorsed

The following endorsations of congressional candidates in Ohio have been approved by the Central Office of the National Union for Social Justice:

First District—Joseph A. Dixon.
Second District—Rev. Herbert Bigelow.
Third District—John P. Ridgeway.
Fourth District—H. Kampf and Robert W. Turner.
Ninth District—John F. Hunter and Raymond Hildebrand.
Thirteenth District—Henry Hart and Charles Few.
Ninteenth District—M. J. Kirwan and H. I. Gardner.
Twentieth District—Martin Sweeney.
Twenty-first District—Robert Crosser.
Twenty-second District—Dr. Frank Fagan and Anthony Fleger.

Postoffice Order Cancels All No-Cash Subscriptions

This announcement is for the information of those who did not hear Father Coughlin's announcement over the air a few weeks ago, and for the clarification of those who may have heard it but are uncertain about their own subscriptions to SOCIAL JUSTICE.

When this publication was started six weeks ago, Father Coughlin stated that anyone desiring to receive copies of the paper, regardless of their ability to pay for it, should write to this office. This arrangement was made upon our information that persons who could afford to pay for more than one subscription might do so for someone less fortunate.

However, we have recently been informed by the postoffice authorities that no more than three such "free copies" may be mailed to any person within a year by second-class mail. Therefore, it has become necessary to remove from the subscription files the names of all those who did not make any payment when sending for the paper. If these persons will write in again, sending at least one-half of the subscription price, we shall be permitted by this postal ruling to reinstate them on the subscription rolls.

This change is not of our choosing. However, since we are in the publishing business, we must abide by the rules imposed upon us by the federal government.

Meanwhile, units of the National Union can supply many of these persons who have been temporarily deprived of their paper—through the bulk sales plan initiated two weeks ago. Papers may be ordered from the central office at the rate of 2½ cents each. Profits from their sale at 5 cents go to the local unit treasury.

Please use the following coupon in submitting your own subscription or in ordering a number of copies:

SUBSCRIPTION COUPON

Please fill out and mail at once to

Social Justice Publishing Co., Royal Oak, Michigan.

1—I hereby subscribe to SOCIAL JUSTICE, weekly newspaper of the National Union for Social Justice. Enclosed please find $_____ in payment for my subscription.

or

2—Please send me C. O. D. at 2½ cents each copy_____ copies for bulk distribution as outlined above.

Please send the paper to the following address:

Name_____

Address_____

City_____, State_____

Date_____, 193____

Signed_____

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Colored Voters Welcome

Are colored persons welcome in the National Union for Social Justice?

Yes. Anyone who is a registered voter in the United States may, and is welcome to become a member of the Union. In most large cities there are numerous units made up entirely of colored persons.

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Visitors Make Trouble

In regard to a ruling forbidding members of one unit to visit the meetings of another—I believe you have been advised to rule thus, in order to throw a monkey wrench into the machinery of successful co-operation between the various units. I believe it is doing more harm than good.

Respectfully, O. G. P.

We have looked into a number of cases where this practice of intermingling of unit members at meetings has been taking place and have found that, instead of bringing about co-operation between the various units, it has resulted in discord. For instance, a member of one unit who is attending a neighboring unit's meeting is shocked by what he believes to be some action not in accordance with the rules laid down by Father Coughlin or with parliamentary rules. He states his objections, either to the officers of the unit or, what is worse, to a handful of members, thus causing dissention which results in bickering and arguing. The members even lose faith in their officers and wish to withdraw. Sometimes the complainant is right in his objections, but more often his critical zeal has carried him away and he has created trouble over some minor detail which, moreover, is none of his concern.

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All Creeds Welcome

Do you want both Protestants and Roman Catholics in your Union; and if so, will their respective religions be respected? You can do much, the writer is sure, to wipe out the religious bigotry which unfortunately exists today, and causes such deep distrust and ill-feeling.

Thank you for bringing up a question which, as you say, has caused much speculation among prospective members of the National Union. This organization is non-religious and is open to persons of all creeds, as well as non-religionists. The first of the sixteen basic principles advocated by the National Union for Social Justice reads: "I believe in liberty of conscience and liberty of education, not permitting the state to dictate either my worship to my God or my chosen avocation in life." Therefore, it would be very inconsistent for us to take part in any activities which would infringe on the religious rights of any member or which would be likely to offend the members of any religious sect.

FATHER COUGHLIN'S

Who Are the Inflationists?

Because of many requests for Father Coughlin's discourse "Who Are the Inflationists?" delivered on February 9, 1936, and since the Easter Sunday discourse was a sermon for the day, rather than an address on the program of the National Union for Social Justice, we are reprinting herewith the requested radio discourse on "inflation."

THE professional news hawks and syndicated columnists from Washington are raising the hue and cry of inflation. Believing that the American public are gullible, little children, the story of "the big bad wolf" of unsound money receives front page prominence from California to Maine.

"Remember what happened to Germany with its printing press," is the warning which they sound to us.

"Beware of the inflationists—Thomas, Frazier, Lemke, Patman and Coughlin"—is the cry which they raise to a confused population.

"If the inflationists have their way, you laboring men will pay $10 for a pair of overalls; your cost of living will advance so tremendously that you will starve to death," is the pious platitude which you are asked to believe.

My friends, it is high time that we spike the guns of these professional propagandists whose souls are not their own and whose salaries come through devious ways from the high priests of high finance.

First of all, they profess that they are disciples of sound moneyism. The same sound money which has been in existence since the National Bank Act passed in the days of Lincoln; the same sound money which was in operation even before that date when the gold standard was foisted upon a misinformed world; the same sound money whose history has been punctuated by depressions and wars while it concentrated wealth in the hands of a few at the expense of the laborer and the farmer; the same sound money which always has been notorious for paying a less-than-living wage—this is what they are trying to restore.

Before proceeding further, let us clarify the situation by investigating the motives behind this weak-kneed propaganda. First and foremost, you American people are expected to accept an erroneous definition of money. Your political and financial overlords, who have gained their position through trickery and falsehood, wish you to accept the theory that money is wealth. You know better. Money is not wealth. Real wealth is the food you eat, the clothing you wear, the roof which shelters you against inclement weather. Real wealth are the factories and the farms, the mines and the forests which supply you with the necessities of life and which convert them, through the genius of science and the hands of laborers, into the commodities which you use, the schools where the children study, the hospitals and churches and the ten thousand conveniences and commodities manufactured by your factories. Money is not wealth.

What is money? First of all, money is not necessarily silver or gold. It is any instrument—paper, lead, nickel, silver or gold—which a duly constituted government imprints with its seal and signature to be used in the transfer of wealth from one person to another. It only becomes money, not because it is what it is in itself, but because the duly constituted government says that it is money.

Sound money, then, is not a thing precious in itself such as gold or silver, but an instrument, I repeat, which your government officially declares to be money. Ample proof for this statement, which will never be contradicted by any person save an ignoramus or a liar, is found in many decisions rendered by the Supreme Court of this nation. Sound money demands, then, this first qualification, namely, that it be government money and not privately coined or manufactured money which is called counterfeit. The translation of the word "counterfeit" means, "made against the government."

No government can rent out the privilege to any private individual to manufacture money and remain a government any more than it can rent out the army and its functions to the United States Steel Corporation, or the Post Office and its functions to the Sears-Roebuck Corporation for their private gain and manipulation.

Therefore, let us not be deceived by this cry of the sound money advocates who are constitutionally unsound as they attempt to defend the money which both you and I are compelled to use—the money manufactured by the Federal Reserve Bank, a private corporation, against every dollar of which there is an invisible tax—their rake-off.

I challenge any columnist or newspaper propagandist to contradict the above statement.

Secondly, the sound money advocates, who are as unsound in their philosophy as is a hottentot on Christianity, really mean by sound money what you and I call hard money or metal money. They not only refuse to accept the definition of money, namely, that it is a receipt for wealth. They would have you believe that no money is sound except that which is related to an ounce of gold at a fixed value.

Accept this theory, and it logically follows that trade or commerce can be engaged in, that prosperity can be enjoyed only insofar as the money of a nation is predicated upon its gold reserve.

Has Germany, today, much gold? Has not the treasury of Great Britain been sorely depleted in its gold reserve? Do we find the citizens of these countries stagnating in idleness and starving to death more than are we Americans who possess so much gold?

Or, had our ancestors a plentitude of gold when they came to this nation with their saws and broad axes, their rough plow shares and their Christian virility to turn a wilderness into a paradise?

The sound money advocates, whose gold standardism has written the story of the Napoleonic Wars, the rape of South Africa, the ghastly chapters of the World War, should know better than try to deceive an intelligent people into believing that God Almighty, at some secret session with the Rothschilds and the Morgans, had given us the gold standard to be our financial and economic code just as He gave Moses, on Mount Sinai, the code of the ten commandments.

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BEFORE we explode this stupid theory of the "dime-a-word" propagandists, let me recall for you how this commodity called gold was foisted upon an unsuspecting public as the basis and standard of money.

Centuries ago this was done. Because gold and silver were precious metals, individuals who possessed these scarce coins decided that it was best for them to place this gold and silver money in a strong room, safe from thieves.

The people soon found that it was inconvenient to go to the strong room when they wanted their money for use and trade. Thus, it soon became a common practice for merchants simply to use the receipts for precious money in exchange for goods. It was more convenient to transfer a piece of paper which was a legal guarantee that precious metal existed, than to go and get the metal itself and make exchange. These pieces of paper were a promise to pay a certain amount of precious metal upon demand.

What happened? The strong room keeper was in touch with others in the same business. He realized that only a few of his depositors, to the amount of no more than 10 per cent, ever came to him to demand all their deposits. Thus, when some merchant was in need to borrow funds to move a cargo, the strong room keeper began to issue more receipts for gold deposits than there was actual gold in his vaults.

What is current in modern America? The Federal Reserve Bankers who control the gold of this nation and who have proven that they control it, despite the Gold Act which was passed during the last few months, not only misconstrue the philosophical definition of money, but brow-beat Congressmen and hire newspaper propagandists to tell the American people that the only sound money is the money which they coin and print against the gold which they control. These modern strong box-

WHO ARE THE REA
DONT CRY DARLING — LET THE DIRTY RAT TAKE HIS BABY BONUS BONDS. MAMMA'S GOT A NICE BIG PLAYTHING FOR HER PET
F.R.B.
U.S. TREASURY
BIG BANKER
BONDS
Wyrick

ers proclaim the sanctity of the gold standard, but, like their predecessors, print bales of paper money for the American people to use. Their gold standard is an absolute fake because paper money is so excessive that it could not be redeemed by gold.

My friends, sound money first of all is government money, not Federal Reserve Bank notes. Sound money in its second qualification is money that represents a receipt for wealth and not a receipt, necessarily, for gold.

Why are the so-called "sound money" hereties anxious to retain gold as the base of all money and the Federal Reserve Bank as the legalized counterfeiter and issuer of all money, save a few paltry million dollars out of the billions and billions of dollars which we Americans use?

Here is the answer. At least 90 per cent of the business of the United States is not conducted with the pocket money, the billfold money, which is in existence. Nobody is worrying very much over the $5½-billion of paper

SUNDAY RADIO TALK

and silver money which we Americans use because it represents no more than 5 per cent of all the money in this nation. We do worry over the billions upon billions of dollars of credit, or check book, money with which at least 90 per cent of our business transactions are identified.

Thus, the Federal Reserve Banks and their member banks who, until recently, controlled the issuance of this entire 90 per cent of our money, loaned $10,000 to this merchant, $100,000 to that manufacturer to carry on their businesses. The Federal Reserve Banks issued the credit money of this nation ten, fifteen and thirty times above the amount of gold which they controlled. In each instance the borrower pledged real wealth to secure the loan of fictitious money which he borrowed at 3 or 5 or 6 per cent. The borrower not only pledged to pay the Federal Reserve Bank or its members its extra interest money, but also contracted to surrender his business, his farm or his home or his corporation, if the fictitious money which he borrowed could not be paid back in real money on a given date.

EAL INFLATIONISTS?

—Drawn especially for Social Justice

What happens? We found the bankers issuing billions upon billions of dollars of credit money which they create by a mere stroke of the fountain pen. We witnessed a credit inflation, or the issuance of too much credit money, were it even honest credit money. Suddenly, the bankers became overly-anxious. Suddenly, they began calling in loans and refusing to renew old loans. Word went out from the central, privately owned Federal Reserve Bank to the member banks demanding that they return their borrowed money to the Federal Reserve Bank immediately. These member banks, in turn, called upon the merchant and the manufacturer in their town or city to restore their borrowed credit money with actual cash. The vicious circle progressed until the manufacturer and merchant, without further check book funds to carry on their businesses, were forced to lower wages and then to dismiss their laborers. A depression was at hand. Credit money was withdrawn from circulation. Prices failed. Values decreased. Then, like buzzards hovering over the cattle dying on the plains for lack of food and water, the bankers began to foreclose their mortgages, to confiscate factories and farms, to acquire the real wealth of the nation simply because the stupid nation permitted a small group of men to control the issuance of its money and thereby to control its wealth, its poverty, and its prosperity as they operated their racket to concentrate wealth in the hands of a few.

That has been the history of this depression. That has been the history of every depression. That has been the curse of a misrepresentative government's handing over to a group of individuals the sovereign right invested in Congress by the Framers of the Constitution, who wrote in that document that "Congress has the right to coin and regulate the value of money and of foreign coin."

This is not poetry, my friends. It is no dime novel romance. It is the naked truth which, if printed in full in any newspaper tomorrow, could not be denied. There are too many millions of American people who have experienced the practice of what I have described for even a paid propagandist to insult their intelligence with a denial.

"Sound money" advocates! The laboring man and the farmer, the small merchant and the housewife, the independent manufacturer—they have not been responsible for this depression in a land teeming with plenty. They have been the victims of an unsound money philosophy which the racketeers of high finance are endeavoring to restore as they prepare to set the stage for another eruption which, like a Vesuvius, will cover the country-side with the ashes of mourning and destroy the possessions of your children.

Let us not forget the three basic principles governing the existence of sound money. First, it is government issued money and not privately issued money. And secondly, it is a receipt for wealth and not wealth itself. Thirdly, it is not necessarily identified with gold or silver.

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AND now what about inflation and inflationists?

Contrary to the newspapers, an inflationist is a person who desires to restore to Congress its right to coin and regulate the value of money. An inflationist is one who is opposed to the racketeering of the Federal Reserve Banking System. An inflationist is one who is not on the payroll of the kept press. An inflationist is one who is opposed to want in the midst of plenty. An inflationist is one who believes that money was made for man and not man for money. And finally, an inflationist is one who believes that human rights take precedence over financial rights.

I know that the newspapers would have you believe that an inflationist is one who wishes to hire a few dozen airplanes, fill them to the gunwales with five and ten dollar bills run off on a government press, and scatter them over the cities and farms of America. But let me tell you what these dime-a-line propagandists are trying to accomplish.

In the vaults of the Federal Reserve Banks there are approximately $18-billion of United States government bonds which these bankers bought with a mere flourish of a fountain pen. These bonds represent, for all practical purposes, a chattel mortgage on every farm, home, factory and forest in America. These bonds insist that, on a given date, we American citizens, through the process of taxation, will pour 18-billion of real dollars—not check book, fountain pen dollars created out of nothing—but 18-billion of real dollars plus interest to these bankers or else surrender the possession of our homes and farms and factories and forests into their hands.

What else is back in the minds of those who raise the hue and cry of inflation? It is this: You know that the value of your home has depreciated 50 per cent. You know that labor is working at less than living wages. You know that the farmer is producing his crops at a loss. You know that there are 11-million men, approximately, unemployed. And you know that this Government borrowing is not benefiting the rank and file of the American citizens but is gravitating into the treasuries of wealthy corporations and eventually into the vaults of the banks.

And finally, you know that the money which was borrowed in 1928 and 1929 is more difficult to obtain today because prices have fallen, wages are lowered and unemployment is rife. Consequently, it requires more bushels of wheat, more hours of labor, or more dollars and cents for the borrower to pay to the lender today than was required in 1928 or 1929. In other words, the dollar is bloated today, having within it no less than 117 cents represented by the wheat, the toil and the values of 1926 or 1928 or 1929. To force the American people to pay back debts with dishonest dollars is the secret of this billion dollar propaganda which is flooding the United States of America today.

Like the unjust steward in the gospel who throttled his fellow servant, demanding that he pay up his last farthing else he and his family be cast into prison, the private creators of money who loan fictitious dollars are demanding of the American public that they pay up or suffer the consequences.

"Thou unjust steward to whom I forgave all," the American people should say, using the words of Christ, "thou canst no longer be steward." Or to apply the quotation, in our vernacular, to the Federal Reserve Bankers who have gone to your member bankers and throttled them: "thou canst be steward no longer because you cast into the bread lines and into the battalions of unemployed the millions of American citizens, even after you boasted in the preamble of your Federal Reserve Banking Act, that your institution and your stewardship would end depressions."

But what is really meant by inflation?

Did you ever see a flat tire on a motor car—flat because some vandal released all the air? The car cannot proceed normally. If the owner refills it with sufficient air to its normal capacity, is that inflation?

To fill the local banks with sufficient credit which will enable the local manufacturer and merchant to operate, is that inflation?

To supply the thousands of banks throughout the farm districts with sufficient money to refinance $8-billion of farm mortgages at 1½ per cent interest, is that inflation or is it only justice to the farmer who represents one-quarter of the purchasing power of this nation?

If the Government has given over $3,400-million of green backs to the Federal Reserve Banks for a printing cost of $10-million—and this is a fact which no one can deny—and if this $3,400-million is backed, for the most part, only by fictitious values, is it inflation to place $3-billion of credit in the farm banks to be used in refinancing the over-burdened acres of America when more than $20-billion of real wealth represented by the farms, their equipment and their buildings, sustains the issuance of this money?

No one wants to pump the flat tire so full of air that it will explode. The advocates of real sound money are simply petitioning to place sufficient tax-free credit in the financial system of America which will enable us to proceed along the highway of prosperity to the goal of happiness.

Inflation, therefore, means increasing the medium of exchange without correspondingly increasing the actual physical volume of wealth to be exchanged. If wealth repre-

Who Are the Inflationists?—Continued

sented by our farms and factories, our homes and forests, and the thousand other items which constitute it, and the flow of money, both increase simultaneously in direct proportions, inflation does not occur any more than it occurs when the tire of an automobile is inflated to its proper poundage.

Speaking of inflation, those news hawks, who are yelling that word from the house tops, are like professional plunderers whose accomplice shouts, "Stop, thief!" to disengage the attention of the crowd while the real criminal escapes.

Today we are suffering from deflation, not inflation, and we must put up with this nonsense about inflation. Today we are suffering from a financial heart disease and we must listen to the quack doctors diagnosing the malady of chilblains. Their real object is to protect and preserve their so-called sound money system which has done little else than breed depressions and create want in the midst of plenty. Their real object is to keep America flooded with tribute money upon which the private manufacturers of credit and currency make their fat livings.

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I THINK I know the American public as well as does any newspaper editor or professional propagandist. I am of the opinion that all the Paul Mallons and his lesser satellites are making an all-time record for consistent misjudgment when they think that they are influencing an intelligent population.

Today we know the truth about the French and the Russian and the German inflations. Why not tell the people what every high school boy knows? Tell them that in not one of these three cases was inflation ever brought about by politicians but always by the international bankers themselves. Tell them that there is not one example of a government which misused its national currency in the last thirty years. Tell them that it was the Bank of England which counterfeited money to such an extent that our forefathers christened it, "not worth a continental." Tell them that the United States Navy captured shiploads of British counterfeit money.

Tell them that the only danger of inflation in this country is that the Federal Reserve Bank will use its prerogative of printing currency against every dollar's worth of the $18-billion of bonds resident in its vaults. And finally, tell them that the Thomases, the Patmans, the Fraziers and the Lemkes and the Coughlins are everlastingly opposed to inflation, be it the banker kind or the government kind. Tell them the truth that we are opposed to the constriction of credit, to the dishonest dollar, to the regulation of money now held by the privately owned Federal Reserve Bank which holds chattel mortgage on every acre and on every home in America. Tell them that this group of men does not fear the government but does fear and has reason to fear the Federal Reserve Bankers' inflation, if there is any truth in the dictum that history repeats itself.

In February, 1934, President Roosevelt wrote the following letter to Governor Black of the Federal Reserve Board: *"It gives me pleasure at this time to express my appreciation of the splendid service that the Federal Reserve System has rendered in connection with our efforts to bring about recovery. It has been an institution of incalculable value throughout the twenty years of its existence; soon after its organization it was an important factor in enabling this country to aid in winning the war, and more recently it has given firm support to the government's efforts in fighting the depression. It has stood loyally by the interests of the people by supplying them with a sound currency, by placing at the disposal of member banks a large volume of reserves available to finance recovery, by exerting a powerful influence toward the rehabilitation of the commercial banking structure and by co-operating in every way with the government's financial program. Very sincerely yours, (Signed) Franklin D. Roosevelt."*

Our president forgets the activities of the Federal Reserve System in pumping money into war-torn Europe even before we were at war. Our president forgets that the Federal Reserve Banking System has been the chief beneficiary of this depression. Our president also forgets that the interests of the people were not in the minds of the Federal Reserve Bankers, although he says, "These banks supply the people with a sound currency."

While I regret to announce that I was in error last Sunday when I said that only $700-million of gold was unattached in the Treasury of the U. S., Secretary Morgenthau informs the public that only $435-million of the $10½-billion is now free gold and that the rest of it is controlled by the Federal Reserve Banks, the beloved financial pets of the president.

My friends, behold the spectacle of the gold —20-million dollars of it this last week— being shuttled to the financial capitals of Europe. There is every indication that, once more, gold will be revaluated as it was a few short years ago. On that former occasion the bankers pumped hundreds of millions of dollars into Europe at $20.67 an ounce. Immediately following the revaluation of gold to $35 an ounce, they played their international game, for their own gain by bringing back the gold at $35.00 an ounce and profiting by hundreds of millions of dollars on the transaction. Fine profit for the Federal Reserve Bankers.

On this present occasion there is every indication that history will repeat itself. These men, while opposing an adequate supply of currency and of credit to our own nation, are still playing the gold game as innocent populations are sacrificed to the god of Mammon in order that the high priests of finance can execute their profits.

By raising the cry of inflation, its propagandists are simply raising the shout to preserve the private coiners of money, the legalized confiscators of wealth, in their racket. Too many American people have learned what this question is all about. An army of informed citizens, no longer deceived by the shibboleths of sound money or the distractions of "stop thief," realize that the time has come either to save America for the Americans or the money racket for the Federal Reserve Bankers!

These latter will proclaim the tragic information that if the money system is tampered with, then financial losses amounting to billions of dollars will accrue to the stockholders of the Federal Reserve Banks and its members.

I ask you, my fellow citizens, if they consider the losses which inevitably will be met by the American citizens unless we return to real sound money—money coined and issued by the government, money interpreted in the terms of receipts for wealth?

Let the bankers meet their losses for the salvation of America and for the destruction of want in the midst of plenty. Their assets are represented, in part, by 18-billion dollars of bonds, which were created directly through the grace and benediction of a fountain pen. Let them receive payment for these 18-billion dollars of bonds with the same kind of money which they loaned—fiction money, fountain pen money. Surely there is no injustice when we offer to pay dollar for dollar with the kind of dollars which we received. Nothing for nothing is fair. That is not repudiation. That is simple justice.

It would be unjust for our government and for the people of the United States to expect the laboring man to expend millions of hours at a lathe, or the farmer to trudge millions of miles behind the plow in creating real wealth —and to hand this real wealth to those who, by a mere stroke of the pen, loaned fiction dollars with the hope of receiving real dollars.

In fine, my friends, the hue and cry which surrounds this word "inflation," is simply a subterfuge to seduce the American people to permit the continuation of the Federal Reserve Banks in their process of exploiting the American people.

There is little time left to discuss this subject further this afternoon. However, I pledge to you that in the columns of our newspaper, SOCIAL JUSTICE, there will be a complete unveiling of these propagandists who are engaged in supporting the existence of the Federal Reserve Banks as they hide behind the smoke screen of inflation and flaunt before our minds the history of the German mark or of the French franc, neither of which have any bearing on this subject.

The so-called inflationists are concerned only with the restoration of sound money and adequate money issued and regulated by the government. The so-called sound money advocates are concerned with the perpetuation of financial slavery.

Executives of Big Business Defend Their High Salaries

A defense of high salaries paid to the heads of big business, was made to their boards of directors and stockholders' annual meeting by executives during the week.

Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation, defended salaries paid to that corporation's executives. His comment was elicited by a preferred stockholder who charged that while Taylor in 1934 received "the princely sum of $161,000, preferred stockholders were receiving 2 per cent instead of the 7 per cent which they were entitled to."

Can't Go Threadbare

Mr. Taylor said: "Men of great experience, technical knowledge and a high degree of accuracy of judgment are rare and their services are in great demand. Furthermore you would not want your representatives to go before the world in a threadbare manner, but in the best manner in the community. Your capital is in their hands and their compensation should be commensurate with their responsibility."

Thomas J. Watson, president of the International Business Machines Corporation, told his stockholders that although his salary compensation had averaged $184,154 a year, he now must pay the government in taxes "a little over 60 per cent."

"I took charge of the company twenty-two years ago with an understanding that if I could develop some new things and make money, I would receive a percentage of it," Mr. Watson said. "This agreement has been renewed several times, and today I draw a salary of $100,000 and get 5 per cent of the net profits after dividends of $6 a share have been paid on the stock outstanding at the end of 1934."

Net profits for the first two months of 1936 were the largest for any similar period in the corporation's history, Mr. Watson said.

Radio Fee $150,000

Joseph P. Kennedy, former chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, received a fee of $150,000 for devising the plan of recapitalization of the Radio Corporation of America, he told a special meeting of stockholders.

A correspondent informs the Christian Science Monitor of a New York corporation whose vice president was paid $150,000. In the same industry an inspector receives $12 a week. She had been paid $14 but since the annulment of the NRA the rate had been dropped and the hours lengthened from 40 to 48.

The same correspondent cites the practice of European co-operatives which have a rule that the highest executive salary shall not exceed 10 times that of the lowest paid employee, and suggests that industry make some such custom general; or better still, make the lowest salary 10 per cent of the highest!

PRESS REVIEWS

Pessimism in the Rockaways

Mr. John Hewins Kern, whose "by-line" tops a column entitled "This Week" in the Argus of Rockaway Beach, N. Y., announced the recent convention of Queens units of the National Union and took occasion to lament:

"Poor Father Coughlin! Brilliant and sincere, he is giving the best that is in him to establish a new social order. He thinks that everybody who has joined his organization is as altruistic as himself. If he only knew something about the backgrounds of his leaders in Queens and other sections of the United States, he would realize that in many instances his 'key men' are old-time politicians who are getting on the bandwagon just to use the force of his tremendous thunder. These men are not interested in social justice. In most cases, they don't know what social justice is. But here is a new method of getting votes and they are making the most of it. . . . Today they're with Coughlin. Tomorrow, if the Old Age Pension Plan nets more followers they'll be Townsendites. And if Huey Long were still alive and running for president, they'd be 'Share-the-Wealth' advocates. Anything to get into office. Once there, they'll forget Coughlin and do as they please."

The Rockaway editor takes a pessimistic view of the National Union for Social Justice that we cannot share. From our editorial "storm cellar," with its desks piled ceiling high with expressions from the American people eager to assure Father Coughlin of their loyal following, of their confidence in an unselfish leadership, of their determination to carry their ideals through to the achievement of definite results — we can't believe that the ease of the National Union is so hopeless as this concerned and— we trust—friendly critic would make out. SOCIAL JUSTICE would be glad to hear from the membership in Queens.

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It Ought to Be Plainer Now

Under a glaring three-column heading which reads: "Tear Up Your Social Justice Membership or Be Consistent," Editor Ed Wimmer, who issues a paper called "The Voice of Progress" in Covington, Ky., has this to say:

"The other day two people were pointed out to me, who were identified as enthusiastic workers of Father Coughlin's Social Justice League. They had been going from house to house to get members and collect a few dollars to send to Royal Oak. Those two people, said my informant, 'called on me to join. I have wanted to a long time but now I have changed my mind. Do you know why? Because both of these two are 100 per cent chain store customers.' . . . I don't know whether Father Coughlin is going to take up the Chain fight in his paper or not, but I do know that if you will write him, he certainly will notify you in a hurry that Big Business as the Chains exemplify it, is not one of his 16 points."

The welfare of the small business man and the small banker, as well as the farmer and laborer, is the continual concern of social justice. In a recent radio discourse Father Coughlin, addressing a convention of independent dealers, directed attention and criticism at the evils of chain monopoly and almost every issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE has contained some reference to it. In last week's edition, for example, a front page item disclosed how congressional alterations had made a mess of the original anti-chain bills, and Artist Wyrick's cartoon on small business garroted by the chain gang ought to have been sufficiently forceful to convince even our doubtful Covington critic.

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"Reading Copy" on Mr. Wallace

"Big Farmer" Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, will have to watch his step when Michiganders are about. The Literary Digest reports a recent sally following Senator Vandenberg's request that the administration publish the names of those who had received crop-benefit checks in excess of $10,000, as follows:

"Reporters thought they heard Secretary Wallace say in a press conference that publication of such a list would lead to the kidnaping of the 'farmer's daughter.'

"Senator Vandenberg snapped back: 'If the farmer that I've shown got $298,000 for not raising 14,000 hogs has a daughter, she must be without a soul, for the farmer was a corporation!'

"The next day Secretary Wallace made it read 'dollar,' not 'daughter.'"

Not long ago Wallace was reading a prepared speech at a public meeting and upon its conclusion, Secretary of the Interior Ickes who was on the same program, rose and remarked that he was not going to make the same mistake as Mr. Wallace, by reading the speech which had been prepared for him. It seems that Mr. Wallace had inadvertently read aloud the parenthetical instructions of the author of the speech to "*insert joke here to relieve monotony.*"

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Coast Growers Fight "Chains"

The independent grocers of California are forming a movement which they call the Anti-Monopoly League, to combat the chain stores which threaten to put them out of business. They are not waiting for a federal bill to be passed regulating chain stores and monopolies, but are organizing to fight their own battle.

"The Anti-Monopoly League," says the San Francisco News-Letter, "came into being to form a coalition of all the independent industries of the state to stave off the freezing out processes of the chain store monopoly."

Undoubtedly Congress will not pass either of the "Anti-Chain Store" bills, which are now being discussed, until the teeth of these bills have been pulled. So long as we keep in Congress Senators and Representatives amenable to the moneyed interests, against the interests of the common people, just so long will we struggle in vain for legislation that will benefit the whole nation.

Economist Approves Coughlin Policies

In the March 26th issue of the Christian Advocate, published by the Board of Publications for the Methodist Church, Cincinnati, Ohio, Dr. Irving Fisher, professor of economics at Yale University, writes as follows:

"On the radio Father Coughlin has done more than anyone else to spread interest in and understanding of the money problem. . . . I find him to be substantially on the right track with regard to the money question. On the solution of that question the future of our prosperity depends."

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"Teacher's Duty to Be Beautiful"

Roland Eaton, Swarthmore educator, told a teachers' convention that school children "are entitled to beautiful teachers," that he does not blame them for not wanting to go to school if the teacher is homely.

"We were once taught that beauty of character meant more than beauty of face or body," says a Detroit Free Press writer, "but that was in the days before the Hollywood movie stars set the American standards of life and morals. . . . Is the day coming when we will read of the little kiddies going on strike because they are tired of looking at a platinum blond teacher and want a red-head for a change?"

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Freedom of Press Outworn Shibboleth

William T. Evjue, editor of the Progressive, in an open letter to the American Newspaper Publishers Association, assails the hypocrisy of the banker-controlled press in its hysterical reaction to investigations like the Black probe. Mr. Evjue writes:

"The attempt of the big metropolitan newspaper publishers, operating through the American Newspaper Publishers Association, to identify their greed and selfish aims with the defense of the freedom of the press and other constitutional guarantees is nothing but a fraud and a sham.

"Need the American newspaper publishers be reminded that the masses of the people in the United States are losing their confidence in the American newspapers? Whenever the public interest is on one side and the interest of privilege and wealth on the other, nine times out of ten the newspapers line up on the side of greed and selfishness.

"How long do these big publishers who dominate the American Newspaper Publishers Association think they can fool the American people with this kind of hypocrisy? If these big publishers continue to use the freedom of the press as a bugaboo to thwart every honest attempt that is made to serve the public interest, the newspapers will get the public condemnation to which they are so richly entitled."

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Opponents Have An "Interest"!

Nautilus Magazine quotes Hon. Wright Patman, M.C., of Texas, as follows:

"If the government can print a Dollar Bond and make it good, it can print a Dollar Bill and make it good. The only difference is, the Dollar Bond draws interest and the Dollar Bill does not. Usually the man who objects to printing the Dollar Bill is the one who gets the interest on the Dollar Bond."

The men who are opposing an adequate supply of currency and credit to our own nation are the ones who made hundreds of millions of dollars in profit by playing the gold game—pumping gold into Europe at $20.67 an ounce and upon its revaluation to $35 an ounce bringing it back for their own gain. They are the ones who proclaim that, if the money system is tampered with, the Federal Reserve Bank members and stockholders will suffer financial losses amounting to billions of dollars. No wonder they set up the cry of "inflation" whenever mention is made of restoring to Congress the right to print and regulate the circulation of money.

The time has come that was predicted by Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Salmon P. Chase, upon the passage of the National Bank Act: "*My agency in procuring the passage of the National Bank Act was the greatest financial mistake of my life. . . . It should be repealed. But before this can be accomplished, the people will be arrayed on one side and the banks on the other, in a contest such as we have never seen before in this country.*"

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Chicago Tribune

Putting the caption, "Father Coughlin's Hobby," over a letter from an Albia, Iowa, correspondent, the Chicago Tribune dismisses the writer's query with a patronizing shrug. One is a bit surprised that the Tribune printed the letter; but we suppose the National Union and its program are still ridiculous to the Tribune. The letter follows:

"Although the Tribune frequently quotes the federal Constitution and laments the fact that it is being violated, it never mentions article 1, section 8, which says that 'Congress shall have the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof.' The Constitution does not say that Congress is to transfer this power to privately owned banks."

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Munitions Makers Serve in Peacetime

The big steel corporations are making a concerted effort to counteract the damaging effects of the Munitions Investigation disclosures. The United States Steel Corporation, in particular, is launching a tremendous advertising campaign, addressed not to their immediate consumers, the manufacturers, but to the general public, with the idea in mind of gaining their sympathetic interest.

With the aid of generously illustrated articles in leading magazines, they are endeavoring to establish in the minds of the people that steel is used primarily to produce such household conveniences as refrigerators, kitchen cabinets, plumbing equipment, modern cooking stoves, and luxuries in the form of automobiles and similar items of everyday familiarity.

In this way they hope to make the public forget the part they played in the World War. "They want the public to understand the merits of steel, appreciate some of its wonders, and view with friendly sympathy the industry's efforts and problems," says the magazine Today, one of the mediums for this advertising campaign.

Marketing the Nation's Livestock

Congress Considering Bill to Bring Private Stockyards Under Regulation

By the Farm Editor

CONGRESS has under consideration an act to amend the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921. The amendment, S-1424, authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to assume the same jurisdiction over private yards, where 35,000 head of stock are purchased annually, as he now has over the public stockyards.

What does this mean for the American farmer? What does it mean to the 30 million families who should be the consumers of meat?

Let us reach back a few years into the sordid history of the packers, for an understanding of this legislation. Forty-six years ago, a committee of the United States Senate, as the result of an 1890 inquiry, reported that the leading packers had entered into an agreement to divide the territory in which they operated as buyers: to divide the territory in which they sold their products; and to fix the profits of their enterprise. This inquiry laid the fact basis for the Sherman Anti-trust Act to curb monopolistic combinations in restraint of trade.

World Combine Averted

The division of territory continued after the revelation of 1890. The international meat pool, dividing the business of South America, and consequently the indirect control of the sale of meat products of Europe, followed the American packers' practices. But not only world control of markets was visioned; the packers, through the instrumentality of the National Packing Company, programed the control of all livestock buying and meat sales through a single corporation, which would eliminate all competition. The government instituted the suit which, under the new anti-trust laws, dissolved this organization.

The packers, in the past generation, have centered their powerful lobbies in Washington and so influenced legislative thought that today it is openly charged on the floor of the Senate by Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas that the ideas, thoughts and remarks against the present bill to regulate further the packers' markets are but the echoes of packers' propaganda. The Senators themselves parrot the very words that the packers predetermined that they would say when such a bill came before Congress for debate.

Cite Packers' Control

The Federal Trade Commission reported its findings in 1920. Let us quote an amazing conclusion: "As we have followed these five great corporations . . . through important branches of industry, commerce and finance, we have been able to trace back to its source the great power which has made possible their growth. *We have found that it is not so much the means of production and preparation, nor the sheer momentum of great wealth, but an advantage it has obtained through a monopolistic control of the market place and means of transportation and distribution. The producer of livestock is at the mercy of these five companies because they control the market and marketing facilities. . . . The competitors of these five concerns are at their mercy because of the control of the market prices, storage facilities and refrigerator cars for distribution. The consumer of meat products is at the mercy of these five because both producer and competitor are helpless to bring relief.*"

This is important information from the Federal Trade Commission report. But this is only a part. The Trade Commission alleges that there was a conspiracy to manipulate the livestock market, and proof of that conspiracy to defraud both the producers and consumers of meats was laid before the Attorney General, Hon. A. Mitchell Palmer, in 1920.

The packers, under threat of criminal prosecution, signed a consent decree and asked for regulation. Regulation of the public markets came with the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921. Even then and from that day to this the packers have been powerful enough to forestall any governmental action with respect to all the other allegations contained in the Federal Trade Commission's report of 1920.

So progress was limited to the regulation of the marketing agencies, the public stockyard.

Public Yards Regulated

The Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921 makes it unlawful for any packer to

(a) Engage in or use any unfair discriminatory or deceptive practice or device in commerce;

(b) Make or give, in commerce, any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to any particular person or locality, or subject, in commerce, any particular person or locality to any undo or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage;

(c) Sell or otherwise transfer to or for any other packer, or person, or buy or otherwise receive from or for any other packer, any article for the purpose or with the effect of apportioning the supply in commerce between any such packers, if such apportionment has the tendency or effect of restraining commerce or of creating a monopoly in commerce; or

(d) Engage in any course of business or do any act for the purpose or with the effect of manipulating or controlling prices in commerce, or of creating a monopoly in the acquisition of, buying, selling, or dealing in, any article in commerce, or of restraining commerce; or

(e) Conspire, combine, agree, or arrange with any other person (1) to apportion territory for carrying on business in commerce; or (2) to apportion purchases or sales of any article in commerce; or (3) to manipulate or control prices in commerce; or

(f) Conspire, combine, agree or arrange with any other person to do, or aid or abet the doing of, any act made unlawful by subdivision above.

The Secretary of Agriculture can give the packers hearings on complaints being made, and can issue orders binding on the packers. Each side can appeal to the U. S. Court, as in the case of the Federal Trade Commission.

Private Stockyards Formed

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to license stockyards to do business. Violations by packers are liable to $10,000 fine and 5 years in prison. Stockyards violations are liable to $1,000 fine and 1 year in prison.

By the amendment of May 5, 1926, state bureaus for weighing livestock at stockyards may be registered by the Secretary of Agriculture as market agencies and are thus brought under the Federal Packers and Stockyards Act.

The packers then simply set out to avoid the provisions of this Act by establishing the private stockyard.

The object of the private stockyard is to avoid all regulation under the Act of 1921 and to continue the old unfair dealings which for at least 46 years have characterized the purchase of livestock from the real producers of this type of wealth. By the instrumentality of the private stockyard, the packers could control the price, the market place and the purchases. The producer or seller has absolutely nothing to say with respect to price, to grade, or to the weighing of his stock.

It is estimated that 25 million head of livestock are purchased annually through these privately owned and privately controlled yards. The estimate may be high, but it comes on the authority of Senator Murphy of Iowa in the studies he made preparatory to the introduction of an amendment competitive to S-1424 in the Senate.

The proposed amendment applies only to private stockyards where there are annually purchased over 35,000 head. Though there are perhaps 600 markets where livestock is sold, the bill applies only to perhaps 60 of these. The Bill in no way interferes with the right of the buyer and seller to bargain privately for a hog or cow. But the Bill does seek the same regulatory power of government over the great privately owned stockyard, which was instituted as a refuge from law, as is now applied to the public stockyard.

Halts Yard Fattening

The amendment prohibits the packer from engaging in the business of feeding livestock. Livestock production is a basic industry in America. The processing of meat is a basic manufacturing industry. To protect the livestock producer it is necessary that an economic portion of the consumer's price be allocated to the producer. That price is not forthcoming unless the producer has the power and right to finish his stock, to fatten it to the proper grade and sell it at the most profitable price. The money is made in the finishing of the stock not in the raising. The packer knows this, of course.

So, not content in establishing his private yards, secure from government regulation, where he determines the price, the weight and the purchase, the packer is year by year buying stock to feed and driving the producer to less and less a share in the consumer's meat dollar. But it is not half so much the desire for this type of profit, namely, the profit from the finishing of the stock, that attracts the packer to the business of feeding. When offerings are heavy he buys at an unconscionable low price. Then he establishes his own feeding lots. When offerings are light, he uses these feeders in competition with the offerings or as a shock absorber to the market. It is the control, the mastery of the market which interests him.

The amendment S-1424 authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to define the grades of stock entering interstate commerce, national in character. A "choice steer" in Chicago under this provision would be graded by the same definition as a "choice steer" from Wyoming.

Hits Price Control

Unexpressed in the Bill and generally misunderstood is the real importance of this legislation. Why do the packers want their own private stockyards? The answer is found in the dual marketing device of the public and private stockyards operating side by side. The private stockyard is a concentration point owned by an Armour or Swift or Cudahy. The public stockyard assembles the competitive buyers into the same market. When the livestock producer sells in the public yard the "grades," the "weight," the "fill," the "dockage" are all subject to governmental inspection and regulation and the price is a published price as to the day of the sale. But when the livestock producer enters the private yard the grade, the weight, the fill, the dockage are all set by the unregulated authority of the packer and the price is the price of the public yard for that day.

Just so long as the packer is able to divert the producer's offerings to his private yards, then that producer sends fewer head and poorer grades to the central markets. Then the price at the central market is beaten down by collusion, by conspiracy and by fraud. This price set at the public yard becomes the price paid by the private yard.

So the system of direct marketing established since 1921 to avoid the provisions of the original Act controlling Stockyards and Packers, has become a system of defrauding a portion of agricultural America of its honest return.

The consumers of the nation in one year (1932) paid over $1,650,000,000 for their meat products. Out of this the livestock raisers received $721-million. That means they received approximately 43 cents out of the consumer's dollar.

Yet the livestock producer will never receive his just share of the consumer dollar until the procedure of marketing is placed under just rules and regulations.

Frazier-Lemke Bill Vital Benefit to All

To the Editor: The Frazier-Lemke Farm Relief Bill is vital to all, most surely. The way I see it, if this bill became law, it would benefit the people in the cities most of all and the consuming public.

Under this bill, the farmer that has a large debt on his farm and has to meet high interest rates must have a higher price for his product to meet his high rate of interest.

The AAA helps only those that had their farms paid for and, according to Wallace's own statement, only half of the farmers received a benefit check from the government. Of course this AAA bunch are only interested in the big farmer and we all know the processing tax was added to the sale of the finished product. So the consumer paid the bill.

Now, the Frazier-Lemke bill would help the man that has debts and would also help the consumer. Here is the way I see it: We will say A. owns 160 acres of land and has it paid for. He doesn't need any help or benefit check and fair prices are all he wants. Suppose B. also has 160 acres of land, but he owes $10,000 at 6 per cent. Naturally, he must get a big price for his product. Now, if he could reduce his interest one-half, he could afford to sell his hogs for 6 cents a pound and make a living. He could sell his butter and eggs for from 5 to 10 cents less, and the result would be that the consuming public would be benefited just as much.

With interest at 6 per cent, as it is now, he must have 10-cent hogs, 50-cent butter and 35-cent eggs, or else he goes broke. The interest would eat him up. As we all know, if he owes $10,000 at 6 per cent, the interest is $600, which at 3 per cent would only be $300. With only $300 interest to pay, he could well afford to sell his hogs, cattle, butter, eggs and whatnot cheaper, and the whole consuming public—even John O'Connor in New York City—would be benefited.

Waltham, Minn. **A. Victor.**

THE PEOPLE SPEAK

An Announcement

This page is yours. As the people speak, their voice will have a hearing in this forum. Anonymous communications cannot be considered. All letters must be signed with the name and address of their writers, as evidence of good faith. However, when so requested, the confidence of writers will be respected and their names not printed with their letter.

This Is YOUR Paper

To the Editor: May I suggest that it would be of benefit to your readers to know the authors of the various articles, or are we to understand that you are the sole contributor? —Daniel J. Moriarty, Sr.

Indianapolis, Ind.

Father Coughlin is editor-in-chief of SOCIAL JUSTICE and insofar as the articles in this paper are the personal expression of any individual, they are his. The department pages —Farm, Labor, Youth, Editorial, Press Reviews, etc.—are naturally the composite best judgment of several minds, seeking to interpret the current American scene against the background of the 16 principles of Social Justice. These 16 principles are at once the "style book" and the policy of SOCIAL JUSTICE. Unlike the commercial press—which so often has a sort of "secret diplomacy" in addition to its publicly declared policy—this paper has no advertisers to placate, no stockholders' "pet schemes" to further, nor political or other special interests to serve. It is, for what is perhaps the first time in America, a *free* press—free to serve the National Union, and through it all the people. This page, "The People Speak," is completely yours. Only as clarity seems to be demanded, or a direct question asked (as in the above case), will the editorial staff obtrude its comments on this page. The letters of criticism on March 27th were in this category; specific questions were asked of Father Coughlin, and answered by him on this page.

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"On the Spot"

Dear Father Coughlin: By far the outstanding feature in your March 27th issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE is the page entitled "The People Speak." One might question your wisdom in publishing these ravings of a destructionist minority, but you most certainly leave no room for anyone to question your intestinal fortitude.

Frankly, Father, I feel sure your purpose has been amply fulfilled by this gesture and even now your clerks and secretaries are probably busily engaged in sorting the replies from the true soldiers of Social Justice who, sensing the battle, are rallying in legions to the support of their leader.

The entire page smacks of the politician too much to permit any sane minded individual to believe these letters are the expressions of straight thinking American citizens. On the contrary, it seems as if some insidious campaign is under way to put you "on the spot" and the plan of action is all too transparent. If you did not publish these letters they would, in all probability, be used as lethal weapons and distorted evidence against you at some time in the near future.

Buffalo, N. Y. —C. M. L.

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"Give Space to Truth"

To the Editor: Your column, The People Speak, in the first two editions have met with my approval, but the articles in the third issue seem to be sentiments from illiterate minds. Of course, I do not disapprove of real criticism, but these articles to me do not appear as real criticism. Rev. Coughlin is giving his time in getting this information and then passing it on to the membership, I feel that the space is small enough as it is and we have no room for such letters. If you get letters with a good argument and written in a language that is respectable, let us have it, but when they are written in a language that is insulting as those in the third edition I would much rather have something worth reading. I want to learn the truth, so give us more space for the truth.

Philadelphia, Pa. —F. L.

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Discouraging the Membership

To the Editor: May I suggest that you do not publish any more of these critic letters in the National Union paper, as I believe they are a delight to the Money Changers, party leaders and critics of SOCIAL JUSTICE. Their continued publication may discourage our present members and gradually destroy our organization. Again may I assure you of my loyalty to you as our historic leader, and to our principles of social justice.

St. Louis, Mo. —A. D. J.

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Space Too Valuable

Rev. Dear Father: Whoever is conducting the page entitled, "The People Speak," is lacking in salesmanship, or in newspaper experience, or both. Reprinting comments from such as George W. Merillat, Silver Lake, Kansas; C. L. D., Chicago, and P. J. K., Omaha, does good to nobody and stuff like that should be eliminated from SOCIAL JUSTICE. Use this space to build up your program. Give use the "Good News" from all points of the country, and consign the trash to the wastepaper basket. May your efforts be crowned with success.

Evanston, Ill. —Peter N. Jans

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Reading the Record

To the Editor: I am a member of the National Union and a subscriber to your paper, SOCIAL JUSTICE. In looking through your issue of March 27th, I had to smile at the remarks of some of your critics. . . .

You who are so critical of Father Coughlin, let me ask some of you—who was it kept the American people from entering the World Court? Was it Roosevelt, his wife (the adviser), Senator Robinson, or Fr. Coughlin? Who was it, this past year, that made the fight for the World War veterans? Was it Roosevelt, or Fr. Coughlin? Or must we freshen our memories to Hoover's record, when he drove the vets out of Washington? Also, who is it today who is trying to save the farmers' homes from foreclosure? Is it Roosevelt, Rep. O'Connor, or Fr. Coughlin? And what did the munitions investigation reveal—who was it tricked the Americans into the last war? Was it men like Fr. Coughlin, or the "racket" of the International Bankers? If Fr. Coughlin is wrong in his many statements, why isn't he corrected by the opposition? Are they afraid of the truth?

Do you critics feel that you are justified in condemning Fr. Coughlin because he has not continued to stand by the president? He did not leave Roosevelt, but Roosevelt left the question of driving the money changers out of the temple. Father Coughlin is to be complimented instead for his courage and honesty, and as members of his union we will back him to the very end.

Escanaba, Michigan —E. D. S.

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Fired for Beliefs

To the Editor: There is one thing which is far reaching in America today and that is the fact that the National Union for Social Justice is going to bump up against that age-old "coercion stunt" which has already shown its dastardly face.

Here in Cleveland we have some persons already fired from their jobs on account of "too much activity in the N. U. S. J." Many, who have told the writer that they dare not sign as a member of our Unit—in fact, I know of one family with six voters, and simply because one of the six works for the city, none dare sign up.

I know another man who was elected to a presidency of a Unit one evening and resigned the next evening because he found out that the firm he works for is death on anything constructive for the citizens. I also know personally another man in our membership who was fired from his place of work for "being too active in our humanitarian cause."

This letter of warning is not made up of suppositions, but of facts right under the writer's nose.

Cleveland, Ohio —J. B. Bradley

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"The Fickle Public"

To the Editor: Just as long as Father Coughlin was discussing Mr. Hoover and Mr. Mellon and certain Wall Street Bankers, a lot of the public were in favor of it and cheered long and loud as they sat by their loud speakers. But now as time wears on and Father Coughlin is not in favor of all the president is doing, some of that same public is showing their displeasure by sending in adverse comments to this paper, SOCIAL JUSTICE.

But if those same people would think back to the time before Mr. Roosevelt was elected president, they would remember that Father Coughlin was not for Mr. Roosevelt because he was a Democrat or against Mr. Hoover because he was a Republican, but because Mr. Roosevelt said he was for the forgotten man, meaning the real workers of the nation, who never have had an even break under any administration. These critics do not seem to realize that Father Coughlin is for President Roosevelt as long as he proposes and favors legislation that is for the good of most of the people and not a selected group.

Father Coughlin is and has been endeavoring to have the Congress take back its constitutional right to coin and regulate the value of money ever since he has been on the air, because the control of money and credit by a few International Bankers has been the direct cause of all "depressions."

I believe Father Coughlin and every true member of the National Union for Social Justice, as well as every individual in sympathy with the program, will vote for the individual candidate, regardless of his political affiliations, just as long as he is for the principles of social justice. Father Coughlin is for the present democratic form of government we now have and is trying to educate the voting public to take an interest in politics.

Newark, N. J. —M. B. W.

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From a Lutheran Pastor

Dear Father Coughlin: Someone is sending me your paper, SOCIAL JUSTICE. I am thankful to the friend whoever he is for sending it to me. Though I cannot agree with you in all things, I certainly appreciate your stand for the common man, and this, *not as citizen*, but as a minister of God. If any man has a right, and not only a right but a *duty* toward the physical and spiritual welfare of his fellowmen, it is the minister of the Gospel. Let those who say otherwise be silenced forever.

—Rev. Jos. E. Lonnquist

Anaconda, Montana

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Security Is the Goal

To the Editor: I would like to express my appreciation of your efforts to enlighten the common people on the money question. I think that Father Coughlin and your paper, SOCIAL JUSTICE, are doing a fine and much needed work. I hope you will publish this letter on the readers' own page where I see nothing but critical comment of Father Coughlin's efforts.

I overheard a man remark last week that, "the lack of security is the hardest part to pay for raising a family." Yes! Lack of security! That is coming to be the sternest challenge of American life. In a land of plenty, it is intolerable that men and women of this fine, stout breed should face a future of desolate dependence simply because, instead of saving their pennies, they raised a family and by obeying God's law.

The central problem of our generation is to better our social system so that it may provide for the whole lifetime of every good citizen who does his daily work properly. I believe that Father Coughlin is honestly and sincerely working for this.

Meriden, Conn. —Walter J. Dainton

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Another Cellmate Volunteers

Father Coughlin: If the representatives (?) of the people at Washington make laws which send you to jail for the work which you are doing at the salary you receive, I, with many others, will gladly go to jail with you for the same cause. So carry on the wood work!

Dorchester, Mass. —A. J. C.

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Old Age Pension

To the Editor: What do you mean by "adequate?"

Sometime ago I received your letter in reply to my question: How do you stand in regard to the Townsend Plan? Your answer was—"I believe in an 'adequate old age pension.'" But the question remains—What amount do you consider adequate? I can produce about fifty replies to the same question from Senators and Congressmen, and they all evade the question by using the word "adequate."

Our president also claims his Social Security Pension Plan to be adequate. Take for example, our state (Nebraska). Under his plan, paupers are receiving $5 to $15 per month with one exception—one man is receiving $30 and he is 115 years old! So the question remains: Are we to wait to be that old before receiving $30?

Hastings, Neb. —V. A. Palm

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Worse Than Crop Loss

Dear Father Coughlin: I am an old farmer and, as a class, we have been hit hard in the past few years. Not by any means on account of poor crops altogether, but by the way the people are governed either under Republican or Democratic administration. It seems to make little difference to us who is in power. Our governor, in my opinion, is too light a weight for president. Borah would be O. K. Roosevelt may have to do. I just can't tell. However, I am 73 years old and I believe you are doing a wonderful work. Keep it up despite all criticism.

Olathe, Kansas —George Kennedy

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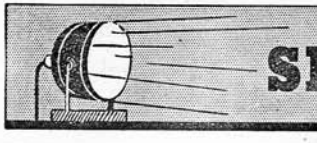
320 Were Out—Where?

To the Editor: We, the people of the United States, elect Representatives with the understanding that they go to Washington to represent and protect our sovereign (?) rights.

The total membership in the House of Representatives is 435, and to think that only 115 members were present when the malicious "Smith Bill" (overshadowed by our friend Mr. O'Connor) passed. What happened to the 320 others? Are they other Peters who have let the brothers of Christ (eitizens) be taken by the infidel?

Soon Democracy will be a cherished memory, something to look back upon as a glorious thought of the past, if these so called "plutocrats" are left running amuck over Washington. For God's sake, put a harness on Representatives of this type before they incite further destruction to the peace of our Nation.

Chicago, Ill. —Fred L. Grawe



SEARCHLIGHT on the

President Roosevelt, Tell the Cause!

Address to Young Democrats Evades Solution of Problems; Former Certainties Gone

ADDRESSING the young Democratic Clubs of Maryland at Baltimore on April 13, President Roosevelt resorted to superficialities and presented no definite solution for the problems confronting young citizens.

"Flaming youth has become a flaming question," said the president, but he carefully avoided discussing the basic causes and apparently intends to pacify "flaming youth" with complete abandonment to the empty words of hypocritical promises.

Certainties Have Vanished

We quote the president:

"The world in which the millions of you have come of age is not the set old world of your fathers. Some of yesterday's certainties have vanished; many of yesterday's certainties are questioned. Why have some vanished and many been questioned? Because the facts and needs of civilization have changed more greatly in this generation than in the century that preceded us."

Mr. President, Youth asks you: Have moral laws changed?

Has the human need for food, clothing and shelter changed?

Have the abundant natural resources of America been diminished?

Has nature failed?

Has honest reward for honest effort become "horse and buggy?"

Are young people less willing to make an honest effort to establish themselves as useful members of society and makers of homes?

Has not poverty become almost universal though energetic youths futilely seek employment helping to produce the very food, clothing and shelter which they need so desperately?

Do idle factories and destroyed crops supply the needs of pauperized citizens?

What is lacking when abundant raw materials, idle factories and appalling enforced idleness co-exist with widespread poverty?

Mr. President, is your statement that the facts and needs of civilization have changed, a true statement?

Bored by Panaceas

We quote you, Mr. President:

"For the next few months you are going to be thoroughly bored by so-called answers. There are two or three new panaceas in every day's paper. Here is one picked out at random from three on the same page of one newspaper. The eminent author suggests a four-point cure for all our ills. I hope you will be as thrilled and excited by them as I was. Here they are:

"1. Establish a monetary unit with a definite gold content subject to change only by Congress.

"2. Restore convertibility of money into gold coin and private ownership of gold.

"3. Accept responsibility as the world's greatest creditor nation.

"4. Put Federal finances in order."

This is the blind alley program recently proposed for adoption by the Republican Party by Paul Robey, lecturer at Columbia University, to the members of the Executives' Club of Chicago. It is evident that the Columbia "expert" does not understand the program that he advocates but how can we excuse the President?

Mr. President, Please Explain!

Is it possible, Mr. President, that you have no understanding of the words you mouth?

Do you not know that we have a monetary unit with a definite gold content? You signed the Gold Bill of January 30, 1934, fixing the American dollar price of gold at $35 an ounce. Congress gave you the power to raise the price to $41.34 an ounce, but you have failed to exercise that power. Your failure has cost farmers many billions; has excluded us from foreign markets and flooded America with farm commodities produced at slave wages and generally lower costs in other countries.

If there is not an effort to confuse in your statement, then what is the intent? You know that Congress has legislated an arbitrary and fixed price for gold, and do you not know that a definite and fixed price for gold does not establish honest prices for food, clothing, shelter and all of the necessities of life? In fact, it accomplishes the reverse and makes destructive manipulations possible.

How could you avoid knowing that internationalists can convert money into gold in any amounts they desire at the fixed price of $35 for each ounce of gold? Do you not know that the gold has all been melted into huge bars? Those bars are available to internationalists, but coins *cannot* be owned by a citizen domestically.

Certificates Privately Owned

Do you not know that gold certificates, which are legal warehouse receipts for gold, are owned by private individuals?

Do you not know that a creditor nation, to maintain the old London shell game, must continue to make international loans? Why make more loans to those who have already welched? The real purpose of international loans is to control the price levels of those countries in which loans are made.

Do you not realize that controlling price levels of foreign countries is hostile to every American fundamental principle?

Do you not know that foreign trade, as well as domestic trade, would be vastly increased *not* by making further international loans but by making our own money system honest and in conformity with the Constitution of the United States?

Do you not know that the American people realize that the honest men of foreign countries are not responsible that debts remain unpaid? They are victims of money manipulations just the same as are the honest American people.

Do you not know that your refusal to make our money system honest is the very cause of mounting Federal debts which can never be repaid excepting via the route of hopeless slavery for all workers, or the hideous thievery of a private money inflation?

Youth and Aged in Jobs

"We in your government are seeking to extend the school age in every state in the Union and to make it easier for boys and girls to stay in school. Work out for yourselves what would happen if all the boys and the girls of 14 and 15 and 16 and 17 who are now working in industry found it possible to stay in school until they were at least 18 years old."

Every honest person seeks to increase educational opportunities for those mentally capable and who want advanced formal education. But do not prevent those who would rather and are more suited to become apprentices from doing so.

Ask experienced high school teachers if exposure to education under compulsion "takes!"

"In the same way ask yourselves how many jobs would be created if the great majority of people who are now over 65 —to take a figure at random— were in a position to retire in security for the balance of their days on earth. And how much greater happiness would such security give to their old age?

By what authority can arbitrary age limits be set upon the usefulness of either the young or old? Many of the finest citizens were at work long before eighteen and the greatest achievements have often been accomplished by those well beyond the age of sixty-five.

Who worthy of consideration would limit individual opportunity? Who wants to be shelved by some autocratic dictate? Those who are financially independent will retire when they desire. Why put those capable and willing to earn a good living on a miserable dole? Are Americans a few generations removed from the pioneers willing to sell themselves into permanent poverty and degradation? Circumstances wherein the ambitious person could make himself financially independent before sixty-five and then spend his time as he pleases would be ideal.

Not only that; it would restore the one-time order of things, when age traditioned its life-acquired wisdom for the guidance of youths who in turn fought the battles necessary to guard this wisdom and the institutions which have developed from it.

Cites Effects—Not Causes!

"Because the practices of employment definitely affect the problem of unemployment, the government must give and will give consideration to such subjects as the length of the working week, the stability of employment on an annual basis, and the payment of at least adequate minimum wages. A government doing that is a government that is working actively at the answers to your problem."

Working hours, stability of employment and wages are consequences, not causes, and will automatically find their levels, when underlying causes are rectified. There is always more work waiting than there are hands to do it. We merely lack the media of exchange, which the Constitution says the Congress shall furnish.

"We do not yet know enough in a changing economic order to guarantee any nation permanently against times of depression. We believe, however, that steps like these which we have taken and are taking will at least greatly cushion depressions—will prevent the up-curve from rushing to a violent, mad peak of false prosperity and prevent another violent, mad descent into another sink of suffering and disillusionment like the one from which for the last 3½ years we have been surely emerging."

If the president does not know the permanent cure for the depression and the preventive against recurrences; he may profitably study the Rothschild motto: *"Permit me to issue and control the money of a nation, and I care not who makes its laws."*

"In regard to all these problems there are counselors these days who say: 'Do nothing'; other counselors say, 'Do everything.' Common sense dictates an avoidance of both extremes. I say to you, 'Do something'; and when you have done that something, if it works, do it some more; and if it does not work, do something else. And you young people want action. You believe, as I believe, that the something which needs to be done, can be done, and how

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MONEY CHANGERS

WHAT IS MONEY? . . . . .

Widespread Knowledge of Nature and Function of Money Imperative

ALL of us use money but, strange to say, we seldom give thought to where it comes from and goes to, speaking in the sense of its *origination*. We might even be said to have the attitude that nature provides it, like rain or sunshine, and that after it appears, it is up to us to get it for ourselves as best we can.

Few of us realize that it is *not* money in itself that will do us any good. It is only those things for which money is exchangeable that we need for our material and spiritual existence. The chief obstruction to understanding money has been the naive attitude of misplaced confidence with which students of the subject have believed everything the highly-paid economists have written. Few have stopped to realize that it is obviously very much worth the while of predatory economic vultures to subsidize certain key writers whose business it is to create "red herrings" and dangle them constantly before a bewildered public.

Nature Does Not Supply It

It is a peculiar commentary upon the astuteness of our accepted economic and moral investigators that although they have insistently pointed out that the cause of our economic problems lies in the distributive system, they do not realize that the distributive system *is* the monetary system which, ipso facto, *becomes* the subject for investigation for any one who would honestly seek and expose the basic causes of our widespread poverty and its consequent unrest.

The fact is that nature does *not* supply our money. Nothing that nature provides can be money *until man so decrees.*

That is, man *creates all money.* He may decide to use anything at all. In fact, the most valid definition of money is "*anything in common use as a medium of exchange.*" Note the word "anything," for that is precisely the correct word. Until we understand the unalterable truth contained in the word used in that definition, we are at sea.

Comprehend that, and the whole matter takes on an elemental simplicity, as is right and to be expected when discussing plain truth.

Truth Is Simple

Truth is, we know, essentially simple; but falsehood and error assume a million forms. Most of us have been so completely deceived as to the nature and function of money, that the simple truth at first seems preposterous. But once an intelligent person reaches the correct trail the truth will dawn upon him, and slowly but surely the veil of confusion and half-truths will be removed.

Those who have misled and confused the victims of our dishonest money system have well realized that statements containing half truths are much harder to refute than are direct lies.

"A lie which is all a lie
May be met and fought with outright,
But a lie which is half a truth
Is a harder matter to fight."
—Tennyson.

Substance Not Important

Now we all know that all sorts of things have been used for money. In the collections of various kinds of money are such things as stone doughnuts, metal bells, humming bird feathers, blocks of salt, fish-hooks, elephant tails, and coins of all shapes and sizes cast out of gold, silver, copper, iron, etc. In museums and private collections are thousands of specimens of different kinds of money.

In various parts of the world, salt, dates, cocoa, olive oil, tea, coal, leather, rubber and porcelain have been used for money. In America, tobacco in the South and beaver skins in the North passed as money in pioneer days. Gum drops were recognized as money at one time in Alaska. During the construction of pioneer railroads in the West, whisky was used as a commodity currency. Contracts with workmen called for payment in so much money and so much whisky per day.

The idea that a modern system necessitates the use of a single commodity such as gold, is fallacious. Gold as a commodity has uses in the arts, the dental profession, and for some industrial purposes.

An organized society, established under a recognized government of laws, does not need a commodity as money. The use of a commodity is barter. It is only in primitive communities that barter is resorted to.

Sovereign Seal Essence

Any substance upon which the *imprint* (stamp or seal) of the *sovereign power* can be placed, can be used as money. *It is the stamp or seal upon the substance that makes it money.* A gold nugget or gold bar is not money. It is only when it is stamped with the imprint or seal of a government that it becomes money. The essence of money is its exchangeability and acceptability in return for goods and services by all those who constitute a nation.

"The authority of the nation to supply itself with the amount of money necessary is not confined to any particular metal, or to any metal at all. The quality of money is neither gold nor silver, nor any precious metal. It is simply the sovereign authority of the nation so impressed upon any substance as, by its presence, to represent such authority in determining at what price or value it shall be received in the discharge of legal obligations."—Taken from "Government & Constitutional Law" by Judge Joel Tiffany, page 225.

"This material, being officially coined, circulates and holds its power, not so much from the substance as from the quantity; since then each transfer of things exchanged is no longer called merchandise, but only one, the other is called price."—Taken from "The Pandects of Justinian."

It is said that the Pandects of Justinian are the great source of all modern laws.

Meaning of Quotations

The meaning of the above quotations is vital. Suppose three pieces of paper of identical quality and size were stamped with the Sovereign Seal by those exercising that power. A $10 stamp was imprinted on the first, a $100 stamp on the second, and a $1,000 stamp on the third. Each one would command in exchange different amounts of wealth. The paper impressed with the $10 stamp, as far as quality and size are concerned, would be identical with the piece bearing the $1,000 stamp, but the latter piece would command in exchange one hundred times as much wealth. This illustrates that it is not the substance but it is the stamp upon the paper or metal and the figures so impressed upon the paper that determines the *value in exchange* of that piece of paper for wealth.

The quotation from Justinian brings out clearly that it is not the substance that is important, but the *quantity* in existence. We know that we give up wealth or services and take money. In the case of giving up actual wealth, we have surrendered what Justinian calls merchandise, and have accepted not merchandise in return but merely a ticket or legal evidence which we can use to get merchandise whenever the need arises.

Confusion Deep-seated

A deep-seated confusion exists because many erroneously believe that the substance of which money is made is the important element. It is not. In modern society, with modern engraving processes, paper is the most suitable substance to use for money.

The only reason for the use of commodities was that certain commodities had general usage. Before the days of established governments, if a farmer sold a cow, he might take tobacco, even though he did not use tobacco himself. He would take tobacco merely because he knew that tobacco was generally used and that he could surrender the tobacco in return for the things he did want and needed for his personal use.

Let it be repeated. The essence of money is its exchangeability for goods and services. We give up wealth or services and take money. We hold the money to suit our own convenience and then surrender it in exchange for the kinds of wealth or services we need.

The use of money enables one to exchange one kind of wealth for a number of kinds of wealth or, vice versa, it enables one to exchange his labor or services for a large variety of wealth. If we did not use money, each one would be forced to take as his pay a portion of his personal production. Then with that wealth in hand, he would have to seek out some one who needed that particular kind of wealth and who possessed the kind of wealth required for his personal use. Such barter is impossible in a scientific age and specialization of labor.

The Issuance of Money

Thus, we see the issuance of money is an economic expedient, and the use of money has displayed the cumbersome practice of barter and immediate exchange. Money merely makes possible a sale, and provides a deferred opportunity for completion of the exchange by means of the evidence of surrendered value, called money.

Being a social convenience, the privilege of issue (origination) should inure to the benefit of society as a whole, and should never be exposed to the possible villainous whims of a coterié privileged only through the ignorance of the majority.

Money is anything in common use as a medium of exchange. Frequent reference to this definition will prove valuable in understanding the so-called money enigma.

Remember that the conjurer fools his audience only so long as he can divert its attention; his tricks are mysteries only so long as it accepts the fiction he holds out to it as truth. So it is with money; so it is with economics.

Will we refuse to understand the tricks, or will we turn away from the show to see what goes on behind our backs?

President Roosevelt, Tell the Cause!

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significantly American it is to believe that."

We need not depend upon living counselors to find the right remedy. There are any number of dead heroes who have left us a charted course—and dead men, moreover, have no personal angle to their proposals.

"I have used the words 'the qualities of youth'. Be wise enough and tolerant enough, you who are young in years, to remember that millions of older people have kept and propose to keep these qualities of youth. You ought to thank God tonight if, regardless of your years, you are young enough in spirit to dream dreams and see visions—dreams and visions about a greater and a finer America that is to be; if you are young enough in spirit to believe that poverty can be greatly lessened; that the disgrace of involuntary unemployment can be wiped out."

Are you, Mr. President, insinuating that present day unemployment is a disgrace to any individual? The individual is helpless because those in charge of our government refuse to attack and remove the cause of enforced idleness.

In your campaign and inaugural speeches you promised to relieve involuntary unemployment; why do you not teach its basic cause to our youth? It is young and courageous in spirit; it is the knowledge of *how* that is lacking.

Father Coughlin's WEEKLY LETTER

TO LOCAL UNIT SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS

IT is urgently brought to your attention that the National Union for Social Justice is a corporation. Its purpose for existence is certainly to influence legislation.

Now, as such, the National Union falls under the Corrupt Practices Act just the same as do the Democratic National Committee and the Republican National Committee.

This means that on set dates I am obliged by Federal law to hand in sworn statements to the Congress of the United States, which will include a full financial report, not only of my main office, but of every local unit belonging to the National Union for Social Justice. There is only one conclusion which must be accepted by local unit officers. It is this: Local unit secretaries and treasurers are definitely and legally bound to supply me with an accurate report of each meeting held by the local unit. More than that, the local unit treasurer is equally bound legally to report to me every penny of revenue which is received and every penny of expenditure which he pays out.

Many local unit secretaries and treasurers have treated this matter lightly. In fact, more than six thousand local units have yet to hand in their first secretaries' and treasurers' reports.

This cannot continue because the National Union will begin, no later than the month of July, to disqualify entirely every local unit which fails to live up to this legal requirement.

The whole thing amounts to my personal reputation. The carelessness of some local unit secretaries and treasurers will mean ultimately that I will be personally disgraced and, perhaps, imprisoned.

Thus, the central office of the National Union for Social Justice is willing and anxious to receive resignations, through the president of any local unit, of a secretary or treasurer whose negligence or stubbornness will eventually wreck the entire organization.

Once more, it is absolutely insisted upon that Congressional district presidents and unit presidents proclaim this information on every occasion when there is an opportunity to do so.

I am willing to go to jail for any just cause. But I am not willing to be victimized by officers within the ranks of the National Union, whose carelessness will prove to be more lethal than the shafts aimed at me by the enemies from without.

Local secretaries and treasurers, get busy immediately and hand in full reports to the central office in the shape of minutes. You, yourselves, are liable to Federal investigation if these reports are not accurate.

* * *

A second thought is opportunely expressed to the officers of the Congressional districts. While I congratulate the officers who have been elected in each Congressional district, may I immediately add that my sympathy is also extended to them. To be president, vice-president, secretary or treasurer is no sinecure. Yours is a difficult task to fulfill. In you the people of your district have placed their confidence. From you they are expecting leadership—leadership which shall be characterized by total independence of political party, by a wholesome lack of bigotry, by a persevering determination to expend time, effort and talent.

If you fail, your Congressional district will fail. If you are apathetic, you need only expect indifference to be manifested on the part of the members of the National Union and of the voters in your district.

Seven executives are elected to support you in your activities. You are morally obligated, with these seven executives, to divide your district in such a fashion that long before November every voter will be accosted in the name of the National Union, every effort will be spent to build up your units to double their number. Most likely a state office will be established to assist you. The National office at Royal Oak and the state office in your own state will both be impotent and inefficacious unless you ladies and gentlemen who hold office in the Congressional districts will lead the way in breaking down the faction of party lines, in building up a wholesome interest in social justice and in creating a democratic consciousness among the voters so that they will begin to realize their power in directing the activities of their Representatives in Congress.

Here and there a Judas will be found in our midst. By a Judas I mean a district officer who, for thirty pieces of silver or patronage, will sell his influence to some party machine or to some politician. However, the majority of you will be courageous apostles willing, if necessary, to bear social wounds and even social martyrdom for the welfare of all the citizens.

Meanwhile, we must insist at Royal Oak that you will send to us a fortnightly secretary's report and a fortnightly treasurer's report. It will be the duty both of the secretary and the treasurer in each Congressional district to keep in constant contact with the local unit secretaries and treasurers, respectively. It will be the duty of the district secretary and treasurer to keep a carbon copy of all local unit reports which come to our office. The reason for this is obvious, as you can judge from the first portion of this letter.

* * *

Now it is planned, beginning with the middle of May, for all Congressional district presidents, secretaries and treasurers to pay a visit, if possible, to our main office at Royal Oak. I sincerely wish to meet every one of you, to counsel with you, to learn from your experience, and to help you in your tremendous battle to the best of my ability. Therefore, when an opportunity will present itself to you, kindly inform me officially when it will be convenient for you to visit Royal Oak, Michigan. When you come, kindly bring with you a synopsis of your reports.

One more urgent point should be expressed in this important letter:

Once you will have endorsed a candidate for Congress, it will be permissible for that candidate to address the Congressional district assembly of the National Union.

On the other hand it will be incumbent upon the Congressional district assembly to support that candidate and to teach the voters within that district the entire story on money.

To this end I want you to distribute to the members of the National Union and to all voters who are interested, a copy of my book "Money—Questions and Answers." I want you to become the apostles of disseminating the information contained therein.

Therefore, I shall be pleased to express to you in packages of one thousand or two thousand, copies of this book which every member of the National Union must learn and understand. I want nothing for this book except its mere cost of production which is now a trivial sum.

Charles E. Coughlin